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JUNE 12, 1926.

Vol. CIV.



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This is a dentifrice that is distinct from any other; it is different from the strongly abrasive pastes on one hand and from the soapy preparations on the other. Though "Odontase" Dental Cream is so smooth and free from harsh and gritty materials, it is thoroughly efficient in its cleansing and antiseptic powers, yet perfectly harmless to the most sensitive teeth and gums, besides being pleasant and refreshing in use. You can recommend it with perfect confidence. The tubes are fitted with caps of a distinctive and practical design which is a great improvement on those in general use.

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TOOTH BRUSHES
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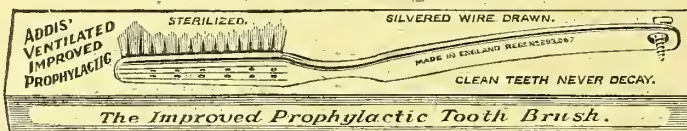
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 ESTD 1780
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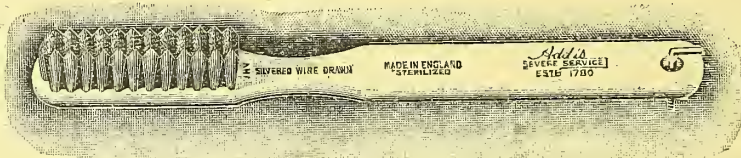
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MADE OF VERY HARD UNBLEACHED BRISTLES FOR SEVERE SERVICE.

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 to all other makes, and
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GROSS LOTS CAN BE MADE UP OF ALL ABOVE LINES.

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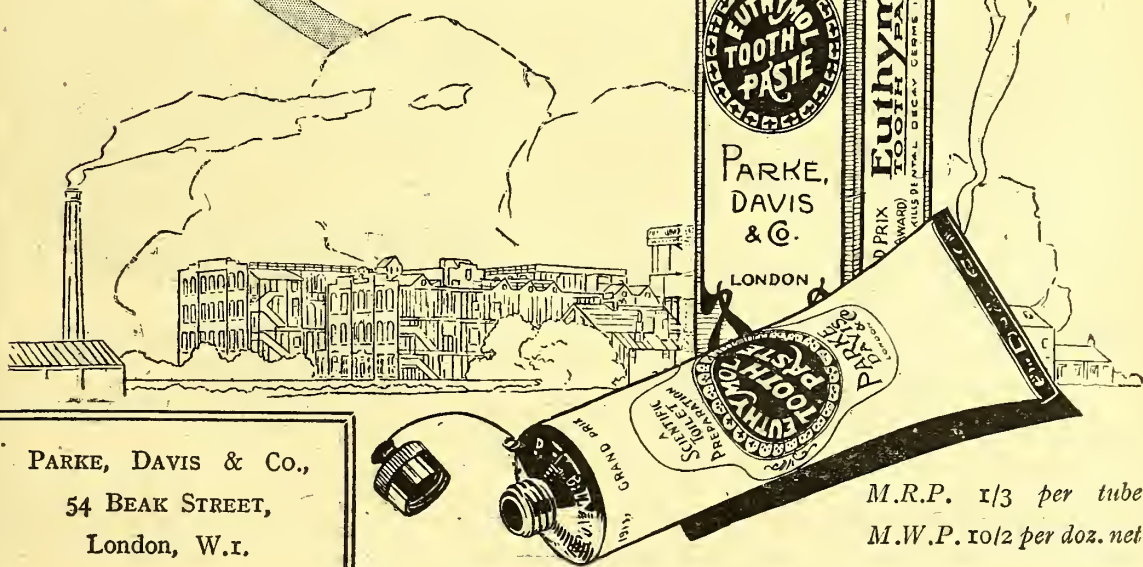
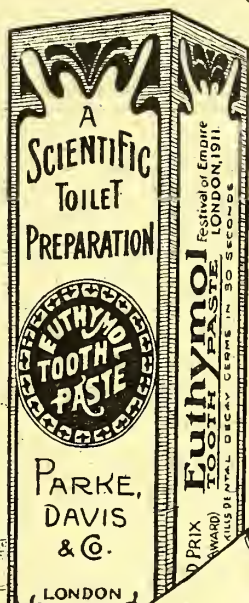
TO maintain our widely-advertised claim that Euthymol Tooth Paste is able to "kill dental decay germs within 30 seconds," every batch of this dentifrice is standardised to a definite carbolic acid coefficient of not less than 0.14. Every ingredient has also to pass stringent purity tests in our own laboratories.

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M.W.P. 10/2 per doz. net.

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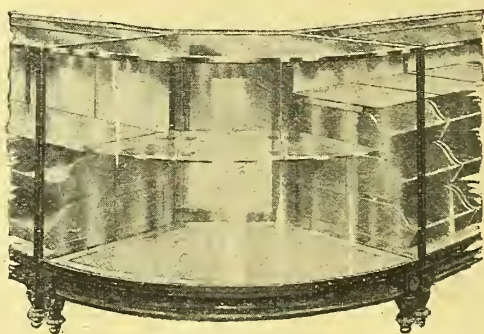
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THIS ingenious Corner Display Counter, our latest innovation to overcome the difficulty of corner overlapping, gives a saving of 25% display space to any arrangement where a continuous run of display is devised.

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A detailed photograph of this counter is shown on the right with a full specification below.

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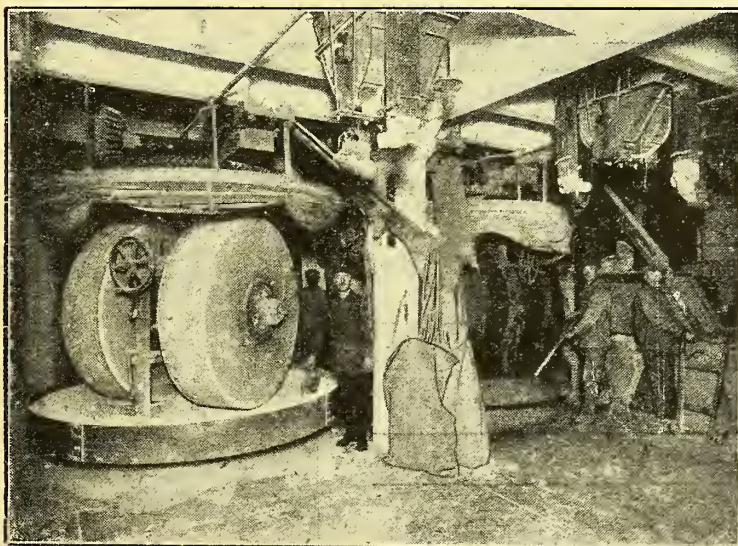
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ONE PACKET MAKES 3 GALLONS
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HOME BREWED ALE or STOUT

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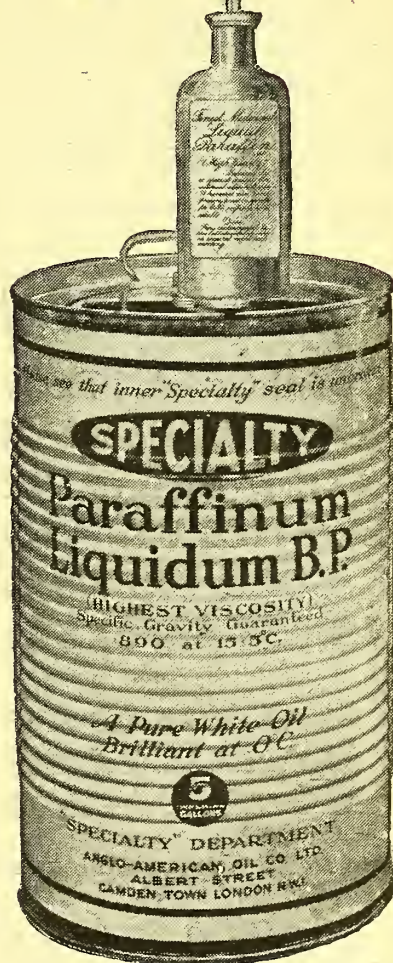
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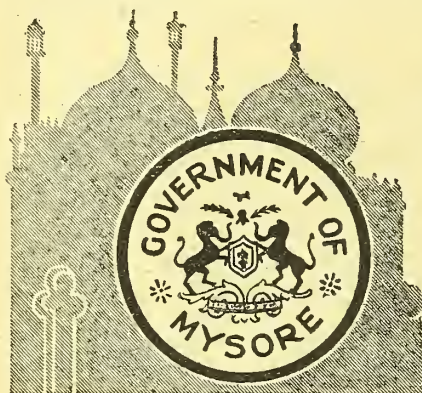
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All will delight your customers

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A refreshing and mild aperient in Pastille form. Palatable, Fruity.



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4991.	3 oz. . .	16/-
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4993.	6 " . .	21/6
<i>(as illustration).</i>		

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No.	(about)	doz.
4985.	3 oz. . .	11/6
4986.	4 " . .	14/6
4987.	6 " . .	19/6
<i>(as illustration).</i>		

BAY RUM.

No.	(about)	doz.
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4995.	4 " . .	10/6
4996.	6 " . .	13/-
<i>(as illustration).</i>		

This Series can be supplied with Name and Address on neck bands free of extra charge for quantities of 6 doz. assorted.



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5001.	3 oz. . .	9/-
<i>(as illustration).</i>		
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5002.	4 oz. . .	11/9
5003.	6 " . .	16/6

HAIR CREAM.

No.	(about)	doz.
4988.	3 oz. . .	6/9
<i>(as illustration).</i>		
No.	(about)	doz.
4989.	4 oz. . .	8/-
4990.	6 " . .	10/6

TOILET PARAFFIN.

No.	(about)	doz.
4998.	3 oz. . .	8/6
4999.	4 " . .	10/6
<i>(as illustration).</i>		
No.	(about)	doz.
5000.	6 oz. . .	13/6

Sample parcel—
18 Bottles—viz.:
1 of each size in
each article value
19/-

Send for same.

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No. 4975.

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Sprinkler and Cap,
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Name and Address free on 3 doz. lots. *(Assorted if required.)*



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About 5 oz. Flat Bottle
fitted with N.P. Stern
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18/6 per doz.

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(20 Vols.)



5 oz. size
8/-
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Maw's



Page

"Parex" Bijou Manicure Outfit *—a profitable holiday line.*

When the handy form of manicure was introduced it was considered by some to be a sort of nine days' wonder, meaning a little extra business with considerable risk of being left with large stocks.

But this idea proved incorrect. Manicure has become one of the most necessary steps of the toilet of the modern woman; and a steady demand for the compact, complete manicure outfit is maintained:

The "Parex" Bijou manicure outfit is the pharmacist's standard low-priced manicure outfit. It is complete. It is presented in such a manner as to appeal immediately to the feminine taste. It sells at half-a-crown, a price well within the reach of the majority, a price, moreover, which allows a good percentage of profit.

The "Parex" Bijou manicure outfit assures frequent repeat business in re-fills. "Parex" cuticle solvent, cuticle cream, nail polish, orange sticks, etc.

The holiday time is the best time to sell the "Parex" Bijou set. It is just the thing to appeal to the holiday maker because it can be tucked into an odd corner of a suit-case or carried easily in a hand-bag.

Price per dozen (if not less than one dozen ordered) 18/-

" " " (if less than one dozen ordered) - 20/-

Minimum Retail Price, each 2/6

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.





"Your Customers for Horlick's"

Ideal for Infants.

The "Horlick's Habit" in your customers is a valuable asset, and it properly starts with the Feeding Bottle. You can help this beginning with your confident recommendation, for Horlick's is always right.

It is price-protected,
and sales are directed through Chemists.



Made in England by

Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

1

JUST PUBLISHED

AERATED BEVERAGES CORDIALS, &c.

(Seventh Edition)

ENTIRELY REVISED AND MUCH ENLARGED

Price 10/6, post free.

Obtainable only on direct application to the Authors
and Publishers:

STEVENSON & HOWELL Ltd.

STANDARD WORKS

SOUTHWARK STREET - - S.E.1

NOTE.—The issue of this work is confined to bona fide
members of the Aerated Water and Allied Trades,
and it is not available to the general public.

NEWBALL & MASON, Ltd. NOTTINGHAM

will be pleased to receive applications for
PRICE LISTS as below:

- (1) **MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS.**
Ginger, Lemonine, etc.
- (2) **MASON'S WINE ESSENCES**
(Summer Flavours)
Lemon, Lime Fruit, Orange,
Lemon Squash, etc.
- (3) **PACKED GOODS FOR SUMMER
TRADE.**
Clark's Liver Salt,
Malt and Hop Packets,
Citrate Magnesia,
Lemon Crystals, Salines,
etc., etc.

**WINDOW
DISPLAY
ALLOWANCES**

with opening orders
for Extract of Herbs
and Wine Essences.





Healthy Salts

IN DECORATED
TINS

4/3 doz. 45/- gross

SALINES, LEMONADE CRYSTALS,
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, &c., &c.

Packed Goods

FOR "OWN NAME" TRADE.

FOOT POWDERS, VIOLET POWDERS, EMBROCATIONS, BATH SALTS.

Lorimer-Marshall Ltd.

12 TOWER HILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

Established
1833



Telep. one :
Hop 4362 (3 lines).
Telegrams :
"Ipecac, London."

BAISS BROTHERS & Co. Ltd.

GRANGE WORKS, LONDON, S.E.1

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing
Chemists and Druggists' Sundriesmen.

EFFERVESCENT APERIENTS.

Provide NOW for your requirements
during the approaching Season. Our

CARLSBAD. GLAUBER. HEALTH SALT.

AND FRUIT SALINE

are amongst our leading lines. They are
all attractively labelled and packed.
Let us quote you and submit samples.

DELIVERIES BY OWN MOTOR SERVICE IN THE
HOME COUNTIES, INCLUDING COAST TOWNS.

HEALTH SALT

ENAMELLED TINS

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

LOW PRICES

HIGH QUALITY

Special Quotations for Quantities

FRANCIS NEWBERY & Sons, Ltd.

CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE

LONDON, E.C.1.

BRANCHES at CARDIFF and LIVERPOOL



Miniature
bottles retail-
ing at 6d. also
supplied.

Retail price	Price to Pharmacist	Profit on Outlay
1/3	9/- per doz.	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
2/3	15/- „ „	80%

Special Bonus
terms for
window
displays.

Three Reasons Why Burgoyne's Fruit Saline should be sold by every Pharmacist.

Superlative Quality. Advantage to the Public.

Handsome Profit to the Pharmacist.

That Burgoyne's Fruit Saline shows advantage to the public and a handsome profit to the Pharmacist is obvious from the above figures. But

that this Fruit Saline compares favourably with any other for quality can only be fully realised by means of an actual test.

Burgoyne's Universal Fruit Saline

Knowing as we do the exceptional quality of Burgoyne's Fruit Saline we naturally desire that as many Pharmacists as possible should make

this test. Will you do so? We shall be most happy to send you a liberal sample on request.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., Ltd., East Ham, London, E.6.

CARLSBAD HARROGATE AIX-LES-BAINS

— in the Home —



GILBERT'S MENTHOLATED FOOT AND BATH SALTS possess the virtues found in the waters of the World's best Spas. Added to the bath these Salts stimulate the pores of the skin and assist in the disposal of the poisons and toxins generated in the body. By this means the Liver, Kidneys and other organs are freed from overwork, with resultant invigoration and refreshment of the whole system.

Gilbert's Mentholated Foot and Bath Salts. In attractively designed Doz. Gross
 wrappers printed in three colours Large size 7/- 78/-
 Buyer's name and address as Agents on not less than 3 dozen. Small size 4/6 48/-

Gilbert's Hygienic Foot Powder. For hot and inflamed feet.
 Tall decorated sprinkler tins, 6 in display outer - - - 5/6 60/-
 In well designed envelopes, 12 mounted on sales card - - - 1/2 12/-

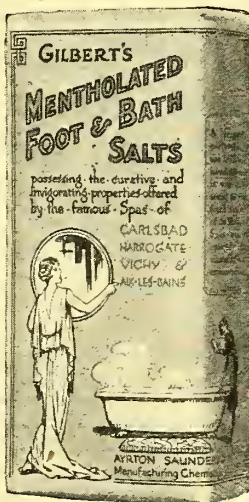
Foot Bath Tablets. P.J.F. 0296. A wonderfully soothing Foot Bath
 employing Boric., Alum, Pot. Permang., Amyli., ol. Gaultheriæ.
 30 tablets in brightly decorated hinge-lid tin - - - - 3/9 42/-

Antiseptic Foot Powder

A fine texture powder in
cardboard skillets.
Neatly wrapped.

	Doz.	Gross.
Small	1/4	15/-
Large	2/2	24/-

A quick-seller and
repeater.



Antiseptic Foot Powder

Well sifted and suitably
perfumed.
In round cardboard drums
with muslin dredger.

	Doz.
2 oz. - - -	4/3
4 oz. - - -	6/-

Choice of three styles of labels
with own name printed on
not less than 4 doz. of a size.

AYRTON SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.

The Pinnacle of Perfection in Packed Pharmaceuticals.



A larger turnover in **Roboleine** THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

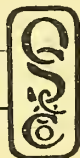
than you had a year ago

AS the song has it—"Every little bit, added to what you've got, makes just a little bit more."

There is every possibility of your selling much more "Roboleine" this month than you did a month ago, for our advertising still goes on during the Summer. It just remains with you, therefore, to add your spoken word of recommendation to our printed one in order to effect more sales.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C. 4.

O & S





The Salt that STANDS ALONE

"**M**INERAL SPRING" is unique in many ways ; in its excellent keeping qualities ; in its long-continued, crisp and sparkling effervescence ; in its gentle but efficient medicinal action ; in its admirable pack, with brilliantly coloured label and carton ; in its generous profit margin — 33 to 40 per cent.—and in its distinction as "The Chemists' Own Effervescible."

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/387

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ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS, LTD.

WM. C. SLATER,
Managing Director.

ROYAL 290.



4 Carlisle Avenue,
E.C.3.

"ESSYNTHET, ALD, LONDON."

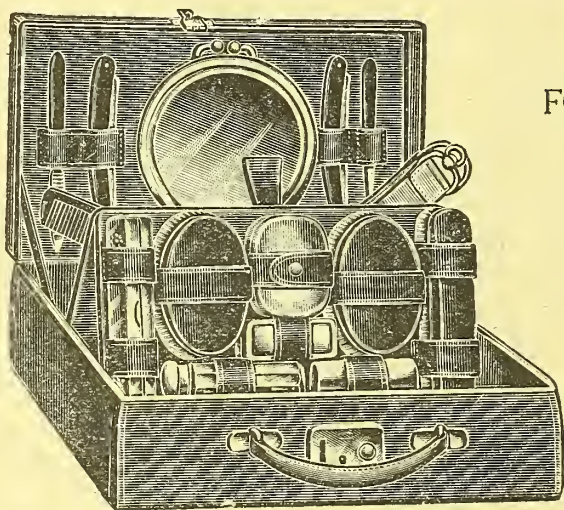
NEW CROP OTTO OF ROSE

GUARANTEED PURE AND DISTILLED BY

BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & CIE, Kazanlik

NOW AVAILABLE.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES.



REQUISITES

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON
IN GOOD DEMAND

TRAVELLING CASES
DRESSING CASES
BRUSH CASES
WALKING STICKS
UMBRELLAS
MANICURES & TOILET
ARTICLES, Etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT ON RECEIPT OF TRADE CARD

ADOLPH SCOTT Ltd. 23, 24, 25 and 26
GT. HAMPTON ST., BIRMINGHAM

TELEPHONE NORTHERN 2102.

TELEGRAMS: "ADOLPH, BIRMINGHAM."



The Nuctone Shampoo pack which is beautifully printed in colours.
 Grades: Nuctone,
 Nuctone Henna,
 Nuctone Pine,
 Nuctone Camomile.

Bigger Shampoo Profits

There are years of experience in high-class hairdressing behind the Nuctone Shampoo. It has been in use for many years in a famous Bond Street Salon, and wherever it is introduced repeat Sales follow with certainty—yet it shows you a quite exceptional profit. A special window display bonus of one box with every dozen ordered will be given with all orders received during June. Nuctone Shampoos help to sell Nuctone for grey hair and vice versa. Take this opportunity of putting in a real money-making line.

Nuctone

SHAMPOO POWDER

TERMS: Nuctone Shampoo (3d. retail) 1/8½ per doz. (P.A.T.A.) Box of 7 (1/6 retail) 12/- per doz. boxes. Nuctone Henna, Pine and Camomile (4d. retail), 2/- per doz. Box of 7 (1/9 retail) .. 14/- per doz. boxes.

Display Bonus of 1 box to every dozen boxes.

NUCTONE FOR GREY HAIR. IN FOUR GRADES:

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.
 NUCTONE ECLAIRE for fair and auburn hair.
 3/9 size .. 32/- doz. 6/6 size .. 52/- doz.
 NUCTONE CONCENTRE for quicker results for dark hair.
 NUCTONE ECLAIRE CONCENTRE for quicker results for fair hair.
 6/6 size .. 52/- doz. 12/6 size .. 84/- per doz.

Obtainable from your usual wholesalers or direct from—

J. D. GAMBLES & Co., Ltd.
 211/215 Blackfriars Road
 LONDON S.E.1

Manufactured by—
STEWART, GOODALL & RUNLOP, LTD.
 4 Dering Street London, W.1

TRADE



MARK

A Face Powder which shows a rapidly increasing demand without the stimulus of a public advertising campaign must possess intrinsic merits which speak for themselves.

POUDRE YVONNE

(pronounced EE-VON) (Regd.)

is a high-grade face powder retailing at a moderate price and is enthusiastically recommended by most of the leading members of the theatrical profession:—

SYBIL THORNDIKE, LL.D.
 LILIAN BRAITHWAITE.
 MARGARET BANNERMAN.
 MARY GLYNNE.
 KYRLE BELLEW.
 HILDA BAYLEY.
 FAY COMPTON.
 MADGE TITHERADGE.
 PEGGY O'NEIL.
 BETTY CHESTER.
 YVONNE ARNAUD.
 LYDIA LOPOKOVA, Etc. Etc.

Handsome show-cards bearing five photographic reproductions from above list sent with orders of £2.

Retail 1/6 and 2/3 per box.

Sample Size 7½d.

OUR SPECIAL BONUS TERMS
 SHOW A PROFIT OF 40% AND
 OVER ON THE SELLING PRICE

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street,
 LONDON :: :: E.C.2.
 CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA.
 PARIS.

LEIPSIC NEW YORK
 KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

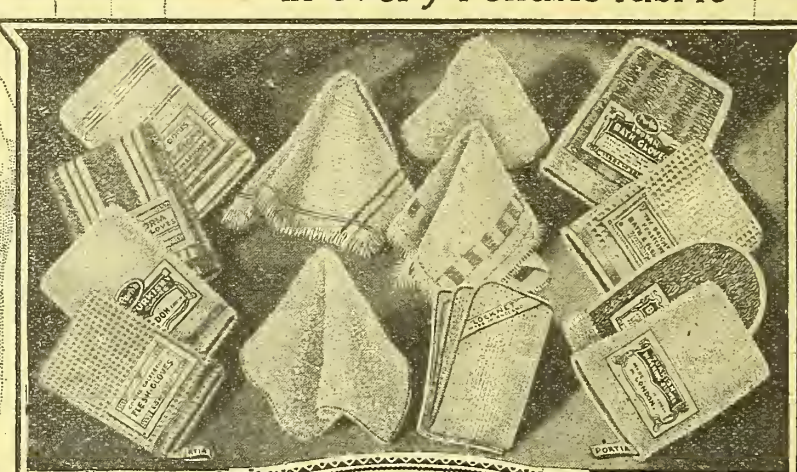
Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."
 Telephone - BISHOPSGATE 1372.





Bath Gloves & Washing Squares

in every reliable fabric



MANUFACTURED IN
HYGIENIC FACTORIES BY

SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD

184-190, GOSWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.1



WRITE FOR LATEST REVISED PRICES.



CHEMICAL WORKS "FLORA"

DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND.

Manufacturers of

ARTIFICIAL MUSKS

100%

AMBRETTE KETONE XYLOL

The "Flora" Musks are the essence of perfection, and striking examples of a factory with a large reputation for quality.

LONDON STOCKS

Samples and Prices from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
33 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

GILLETTE RAZORS AND BLADES
BLADES. 1-4 box lots 30/- per box, 5 box lots 29/- per box.
RAZORS. "Challenge" Razors, complete with one blade 15/6 per dozen. New improved 21/- Razors 13/9 each. Special Offer of Genuine Gillette Razors, complete with one genuine Gillette Blade 8/6 per dozen and 96/- per gross lots.

VALET RAZORS AND BLADES
BLADES. 36/- per single box. 3 box lots 34/3 per box.
RAZORS. Model "99" 22/- per dozen, 3 dozen lots 20/6 per dozen. Model "55" 7/6, Nickel 5/3 each, 60/- per dozen. Model "6" 6/-, 4/- each. STROPS. (2/6) 20/- per dozen, (1/6) 12/- per dozen.

EVER-READY BLADES
BLADES. 31/- per gross. Blades with free Razors 33/6 per gross.
STROPS. Ever-ready Stropps 7/9 per dozen.

SUNDRIES
DURHAM DUPLEX, CLEMAK, and 7 O'CLOCK BLADES 1/8 per packet. Well-known Pearl Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, each packed in box, 9/- per dozen. Also Clippers 0000 3/- each, 33/- per dozen. Excellent Clippers 000 24/- per dozen. Haircutting Scissors 2/- per pair, Monkey Stropps 3/9 each.

Other lines quoted on request. All prices are NETT.

Telephone: Central 3640. Telegrams: "Alfranko, Fleet, London."

ALFRED FRANKS & CO.
12 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.4.

BE READY TO SUPPLY PAPIER POUDRÉ

Papier Poudre has been given a new, attractive cover, and considerable advertising is reminding women of its superiority over powder and puff. The demand is rapidly increasing.

TINTS—White, Rose, Rachel and Sunburn (in three sizes).

WINDOW DISPLAY TERMS.

7½% discount upon orders for 6 dozen 8d. size.*

10% discount upon orders for 12 dozen 8d. size.*

2½% for cash on receipt of goods or nett cash 30 days.

* Or equivalent in other sizes.

Quantity	Or equivalent in other sizes	Net cost per doz.	Your cost	Sells for	Your profit	Percentage of profit on selling price
6 doz.	8d. P.A.T.A.	4/9½	£1 8 10	£2 8 0	£0 19 2	40%
12 doz.	8d. P.A.T.A.	4/8	£2 16 2	£4 16 0	£1 19 10	41½%

Carriage Paid to Destination.—The above terms are conditional upon a window display for 14 days. Minimum quantity supplied by manufacturers, 6 doz. 8d. size or equivalent.

We will send you boxes for counter display and arresting show cards. The new terms bring larger profits.

Papier Poudre

POPPEA' ROUGE

1s. size
8s. per doz.
"Poppea"
Rouge produces a rose tint so natural that it cannot be detected and it will not rub off. It is guaranteed harmless.



PAPIER POUDRÉ, LTD., 46 BAKER ST., W.1

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Advertising Matter, advice, and sales help are always available from

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED

37, GRAY'S INN ROAD

LONDON, W.C.1.

Peldo
(Patent applied for)

THE
INVISIBLE
GLOVE

IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!

'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL.

It is not a Substitution for Anything.

Obtainable from all the Patent Houses @ **13/6** per dozen.

WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf,

EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.1.

Dorin of PARIS
Aids to Beauty

ADVERTISES EXTENSIVELY

In Daily and Weekly papers, in Magazines, by Posters in the London Tubes, by Showcards, and by Artistic Folders, their well-known preparations

ROUGE BRUNETTE
DORINA POWDER
NIRODA POWDER

UN AIR DE PARIS
CREME ECLALYS
NACRADORINE

ORDER YOUR STOCK

FROM

DORIN LTD., 41 Charterhouse Square, LONDON, E.C.1

CHAMOIS. SPONGES.
HOUSEMAIDS' GLOVES.
CHAMOIS PADS.
Send for Price List
John T. Barradell, 23, Blackfriars Street, Manchester.
Phone: Manchester Central 2785. Wires: "Sponges, Manchester"

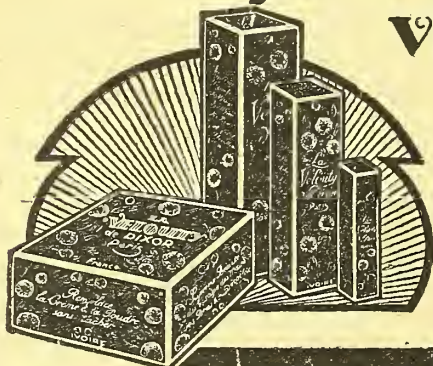


SHADEINE

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.
Trial size 8d. per doz. 6/-
1/4 size, per doz. 12/-
2/6 size, per doz. 24/-
5/9 size, per doz. 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.



VELOUTY de DIXOR PARIS ..
COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for

DAINTY PRESENTATION

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead

Prices:—Full size pot	21/- doz.	Retail	2/9
Super Tube	22/- "	"	3/-
Large "	14/- "	"	2/-
Handbag "	3/- "	"	6d.

Made in three shades: WHITE, IVORY and NATURAL

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1



Attractively designed in Red and Gold the Halex Case is convenient for quick serving and allows a satisfactory choice for your customers. Keep it handy on your counter.

Replenish your Stock of Halex Toothbrushes NOW

ANOTHER big Halex advertising campaign has commenced. It is planned (as past Halex publicity has been planned) to reach not only regular toothbrush users, but also the thousands who still don't use toothbrushes often enough.

It will emphasise the health value of proper tooth-cleaning, along with the money value of Halex toothbrushes. In this way Halex advertising will continue to increase the sales, not only of Halex brushes in particular, but also of toothbrushes in general.

Take this opportunity of replenishing your stock of Halex toothbrushes. If you need a new display case just mention it in ordering.

Send for this Special Introductory Parcel!

This famous introductory parcel is offered at a special price that brings us no immediate profit. But it pays us afterwards because once the display material has got to work on a chemist's counter a repeat order always follows. The Parcel contains:—(a) A handsome glass-fronted display case containing 12 Halex brushes (two of each pattern); (b) Three dozen Halex brushes in six handy boxes—making four dozen brushes in all; (c) Two striking transparencies and a showcard for window display. Introductory Parcel (order from your usual wholesaler) **40/-**

BRITISH
MADE

Halex

TOOTHBRUSHES

THE BRITISH XYLONITE CO. LTD., HALE END, LONDON, E.4



The Customer's preference is the Chemist's Profit

They prefer SORBO Sponges!

BECAUSE of its delightful stimulating "feel" upon the skin, its durability and long life, and the fact that soaping positively improves it, the Sorbo Rubber Sponge has won the first place in public favour. It is the one kind of sponge which stirs users to real enthusiasm.

Be sure you stock Sorbos in all sizes, for they mean a continuous steady sale with a handsome protected profit. Each sponge is packed separately in a cellophane wrapper, a protection against dust and atmospheric conditions.

Send for complete Catalogue and Trade Terms, Showcards, Counter Literature, etc.

Sorbo sponge

THE MOST ABSORBENT RUBBER SPONGE

Retail prices from 1/3 to 10/6 each.

Some other quick-selling Sorbo Lines

Floating Bath Toys, Bath Mats, Complexion Gloves, Bath Straps, Insoles, Heel Elevators, Massage Pads, etc.

Write for particulars.

SORBO RUBBER SPONGE PRODUCTS, LTD.
Sorbo Works, Woking, Surrey.
Telegrams: "Sorbo, Woking." Telephone: Woking 966.
(2 lines)

WRITE SILVERLOCKS, THEY HAVE IT

HERE'S a list of really useful sundries, some of which you need about now. Look through your stocks and order fresh supplies before your present ones are entirely depleted. Remember, you can depend upon Suttley and Silverlock's goods for quality and serviceability. Drop us a line whenever you need sundries that are doubly useful because made by a firm with vast experience of your special needs.

NOW READY. LATIN LABELS.

Revised Edition.

Black on Yellow paper for Stock Bottles, Drawers, etc.

SELECTED SET.

In Books containing—

296 Medium Size Labels.
40 " " Labels.
222 Small " " Labels.
42 " " Labels.

Price 10/- per set. Post Free.
Single Labels also supplied to order.
Large size @ 3/6 per dozen.
Medium " @ 3/- " "
Small " @ 3/- " "

SALE OF POISONS REGISTER BOOKS.

In conformity with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

No.	In three sizes.	Price
1. Containing	320 entries	4/6
2. " "	576 "	5/6
3. " "	1,024 "	6/6

SILVERLOCK'S POISON WRAPPING PAPER.

Printed Red on White.	Size 22½" x 17½"
1 Quire	at 3/-
5 Quires	at 2/9
10 "	at 2/6
20 "	at 2/3

Send a Postcard for Specimen.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES HELPS.

We hold a large and varied stock of Showcards, Window Bills and Leaflets, etc., tastefully designed and printed. Write for list of Wordings.

STOCK BOTTLE LABELS

for Shop Rounds, etc. In Black Letters, Red and Black Border on Gilt Paper, Varnished. Small size, curved shape, at .. 8/- doz. Medium " " " at .. 8/6 " Large " " " at .. 8/6 " Any names supplied. Write for samples

DANGEROUS DRUG ACT, SUTTLOCK REGISTER.

Strongly bound in green rexine. Divided into sections for Sales and Purchases. Meets all the requirements of the Act. Send for one NOW. 7/6 post free.

STOCK CARTONS.

4-oz., 6-oz., and 8-oz. sizes. We hold a large stock of Cartons in standard wordings for Winter Remedies, etc. Send for samples and prices.

**Chemists'
Printers**

**Suttley &
Silverlock**
CHEMISTS' PRINTERS

**Blackfriars
London, S.E.1**



BRITISH TOOTH BRUSHES

Scientifically shaped for cleaning inside and outside and between the teeth.

Made in three shapes:

"DENTAX," "ROLAX" and "TERJAX," covering all the necessary actions for perfect hygienic cleansing. STERILIZED PURE BRISTLE, SILVERED WIREDRAWN BONE HANDLES. GUARANTEED FINEST BRITISH WORKMANSHIP. Neatly packed in an attractive display box containing 3 doz. assorted, 10/6 per doz. retail.

Manufactured by

C. F. MARSHALL & SON
Devonshire Works, Devonshire Road, Hackney, E.9

BIDWELLS' PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSHES

IN THREE SIZES

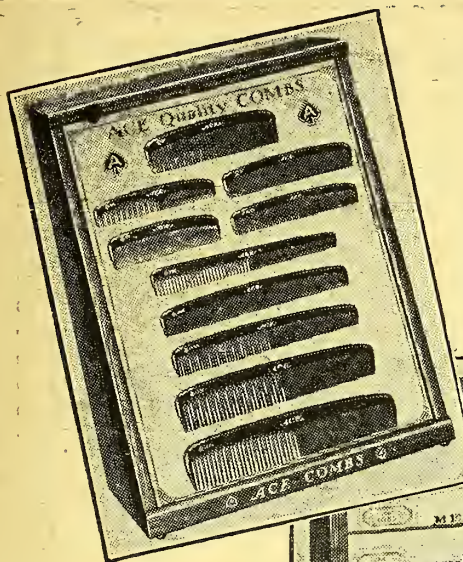


SILVERED WIRES.

EACH IN CARTON.

CASTLE MILLS, AXMINSTER.

On 6 dozen lots own name free on Carton, if desired.



What it is

Each individual, strong, indestructible, well made and finished comb is protected by a stout, transparent envelope, and as will be seen from the illustration the handy arrangement of the stock facilitates rapid selling. Net price of Cabinet containing 10 doz. Combs. **£5.5s.**

£5.5s.

5 minutes or 30 seconds
—how long do YOU take to sell a comb?

TIME is money; anything, therefore, which makes for quick, easy sales will appeal to the live dealer. The tremendous demand for this new Ace Comb Cabinet proves that it is a very real sales aid. Although only on the market a very short time, it has been

universally welcomed as the most successful and rapid method of selling combs ever devised. It is enabling Chemists, Hairdressers and Toilet Houses throughout the country to supply the demand easily and quickly. Speed up your Comb sales with the Ace Comb Cabinet.

HARD RUBBER

COMBS

THE ACE COMB CABINET contains 1 dozen combs each.				
No.	Description		Retailing	Total
			at	s d.
288	Men's Combs	1/3	15	0
1085	" " " " " "	1/4	16	0
1028	" " " " " "	1/6	18	0
1074	Dressing Combs	1/4	16	0
1024	" " " " " "	1/6	18	0
50	Bobbed Hair Combs ..	1/3	15	0
63	" " " " " "	1/3	15	0
64	" " " " " "	1/8	10	0
70	" " " " " "	1/-	12	0
3158	" " " " " "	1/3	15	0
Total Retail Price			£7	17 0

AMERICAN HARD RUBBER CO.

(BRITAIN), LTD.,

13a FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

*Sole Distributors—***PENNEY & CO., LTD.**
1618 BEAK STREET, REGENT STREET, W.1.

G.A. 5275

ANYTHING IN THE SUNDRIES LINE
RENE HEYMANS LTD.

including ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, SOOTHER FITTINGS, DOUCHE
FITTINGS, POWDER and VANITY PUFFS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDER PUFF
:: :: :: :: MANUFACTURING ACCESSORIES, Etc., Etc. :: :: :: ::

Our Paris House is always on the look-out for Novelties suitable for manufacturing purposes, and we shall be glad to obtain articles for clients.

9, 10 DOMINGO STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Axminster 5.

Telegrams: "Coate, Axminster."

COATE & CO. (Axminster) Ltd.

The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.

Estab. 1847.

Manufacturers of Super British Brushes

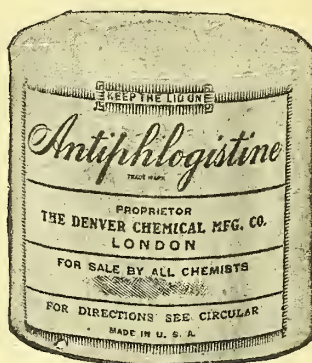
Our Special "PROPHYLACTIC" Tooth Brushes—

3	row	Hard,	Medium,	Soft,	Yellow	Hair	@	...	...	...	16/-	per dozen
4	"	"	"	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	18/-	" "

Orders for one gross supplied in Cartons with customer's name and address free.
Every Brush Guaranteed. British made by British Labour. Send for our present list of prices.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE

Write for quotation
and secure extra
discounts.



Write for quotation
and secure extra
discounts.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

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FREEMAN'S Chlorodyne

is in order if bearing our White Quantitative-label.
Old Stocks willingly exchanged through Wholesalers.
LABELS CANNOT BE SUPPLIED

Cable Address: "Chlorodyne, London."



'Vitality Pips'

give lasting energy.

P.A.T.A. Retail Prices 1/3 and 3/-

YOUR PROFIT 33 1/3% on cost.

Do NOT contain POISONS.



TRADE
MARK

"SPETON"

REGISTERED
NO. 462,940

ORIGINALLY KNOWN TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS "SPERMATHANTON."

ANTISEPTIC PROPHYLACTIC TABLETS

Manufactured by (ENGLISH PACKINGS—TUBES OF 12 TABLETS) Sole Agents
The Temmler Chemical Works, Berlin. COATES & COOPER, 41 Gt. Tower St., London, E.C.3

HAY FEVER CAN BE VERY SUCCESSFULLY POLLANTIN COMBATED WITH

(A Serum discovered by Prof. Dunbar in 1903)

For literature and prices apply to the distributing Agents:

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CHATELAIN'S REMEDIES

URODONAL

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The British rights of sale of Messrs.
Chatelain's preparations have been
acquired by

HEPPELLS Ltd.

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and all orders for these preparations
must be sent direct to them. Any
importations from other sources are
an infringement of their rights which
will be fully maintained.

HEPPELLS Ltd.

are immediately commencing a very large advertising
scheme to push sales, and are placing all preparations
on the P.A.T.A., and intend helping the retailers in
every possible way.

A NEW COLLOSOL

COLLOSOL LACTALUMINA

(Colloidal aluminium hydroxide)

This addition to the Collosol range is achieving remarkable success in the treatment of a variety of gastric conditions.

Collosol Lactalumina is pronounced by the medical profession a remarkable addition to resources in these cases, and pharmacists are strongly advised to obtain adequate stocks without delay.

In bottles, 6-oz. and 12-oz., retailing at 2/- and 3/6

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE PRODUCT AND A SAMPLE CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

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(BRITISH COLLOIDS LIMITED)

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PERFECT

COLD CREAM AND VANISHING CREAM



The prices are—

PERFECT COLD CREAM.

6d. tubes	..	..	..	..	3/4 dozen
1/1	..	..	..	..	8/4 ..
2/6	..	..	..	..	18/9 ..
1/8 jars	..	..	..	..	12/9 ..
2/6	..	..	..	..	18/9 ..
3/9	..	..	..	..	29/2 ..
7/-	..	..	..	..	56/- ..

PERFECT VANISHING CREAM.

1/3 tubes	..	..	..	..	10/- dozen
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From all Wholesalers or direct from

BROOKS & Warburton

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A Three-Fold Profitable Demand— and growing

Sphagnol soaps and ointments are nature's own treatment for the skin. They are in strong demand by sufferers from all forms of skin trouble. Over 10,000 British doctors recommend them.

Sphagnol Shaving Soap has been described by the medical profession as incomparable for tender skin. Ladies ask for Sphagnol toilet preparations which give real health and beauty to skin and hair.

Write for particulars and terms
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	Per cent. Strength		Per cent. Strength
Medical Soap	.. 15	Toilet Cream	.. 5
Toilet Soap	.. 5	Lotion (non-greasy)	10
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Also special Soap and Ointment for veterinary use.

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SOAPS. OINTMENTS, ETC.

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Two instances have come to our notice in the last few days of missed sales for

PINOGEN

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THE PLEASANT DISINFECTANT WITH A PINE ODOUR.

An Indian Army Officer drove up to our Works last week to ask:

"Where can I get PINOGEN for my bath? My wife infinitely prefers it to Bath Salts."

We supplied him with a one gallon tin through his local pharmacist.

SHOWS

A

HANDSOME

PROFIT.

A Medical Practitioner visiting a serious case, noting the pleasant odour of the disinfectant used, enquired of the nurse where PINOGEN could be purchased.

"MY CHEMIST has not shown me this" was the statement made.

We have since filled an urgent order for the pharmacist named.

Handsomely
decorated
tins

$\frac{1}{2}$ pints to 1 gallons

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Write for Samples
and Prices.

Packed or
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Dr. BENGUÉ'S BALSAM

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

PULMO (BAILLY).—Dr. BENGUÉ'S DRACÉES.
FORXOL.—HEMOSTYL.—EUPURGO.

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RICARD-CACHETS (Free sample on application).

ANESTILE. NARCOTILE. MUTHANOL.

EUPHORIAN AMPOULES (Entero-Antigens)

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PROMPT SHIPMENT

ALL SIZES

'Phone or Write:

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ROBORANE

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Recognised by the Medical Profession as

THE BEST TONIC.

Supplied in 8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles by all the
Wholesale Houses.

Inquiries Invited for
**NEW & RARE
MEDICINES**

of French, Italian and Russian Origin.

ROBERTS & CO.,

76 New Bond Street,
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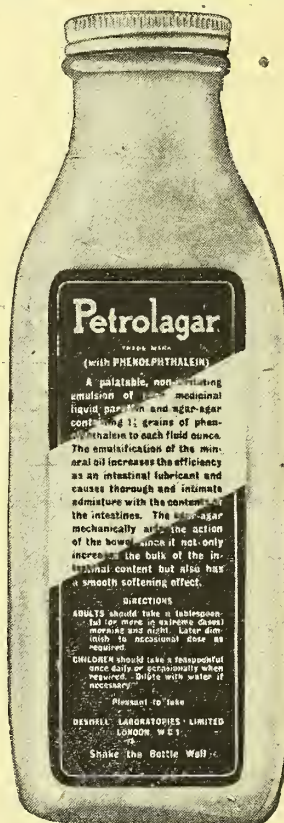
5 Rue de la Paix,
Paris.

Petrolagar

(trade mark)
DESHELL

A Superior Product of BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

The palatable emulsion of pure medicinal oil and agar-agar for the treatment of constipation.



16 oz. size

5/6

P.A.T.A.

8 oz. size

3/-

P.A.T.A.

Issued in Pound and Half-pound Sizes as follows:

No. 1 - PLAIN

No. 2 - PHENOLPHTHALEIN

No. 3 - ALKALINE

No. 4 - UNSWEETENED

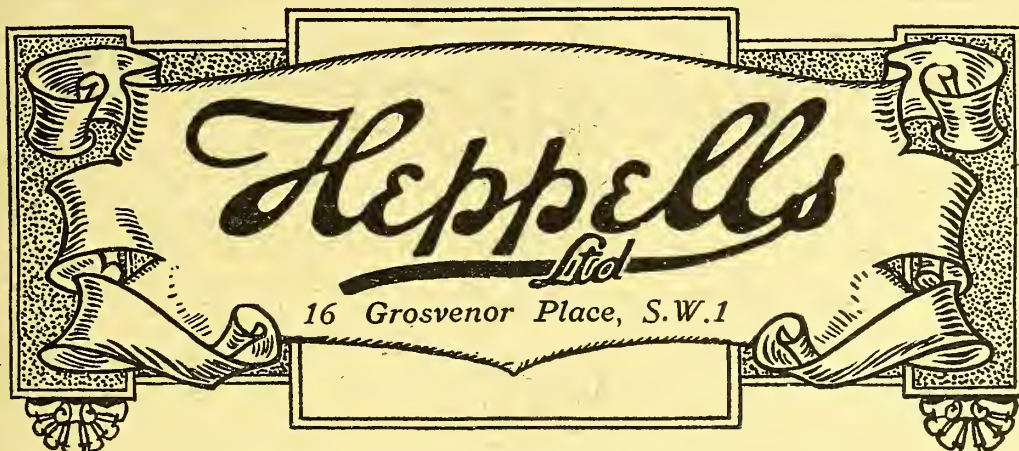
The Principle of Lubrication and Bulk calls for the usage of Petrolagar Plain in all cases unless special considerations indicate one of the other forms.

MADE IN ENGLAND BY

DESHELL LABORATORIES
LIMITED

1-3 BRIXTON ROAD

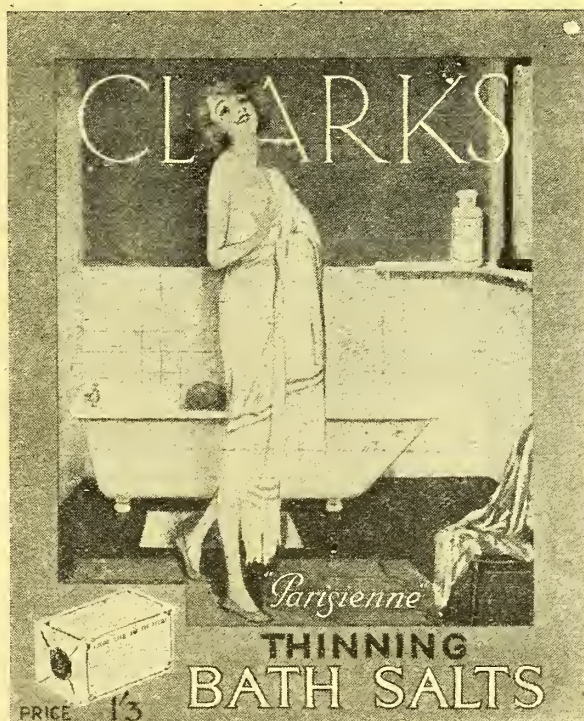
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ELEGANT
SHOWCARD
IN COLOUR
SUPPLIED.

SIZE $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$



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WHOLESALE
PRICE
10/- DOZ.

Clarks' Thinning Bath Salts

ARE BEING LARGELY ADVERTISED.

DON'T LOSE BUSINESS.

A safe, reliable, and elegant home treatment for obesity. It will appeal to your customers, and it will pay you to stock it. It retails at 1s. 3d. per packet

Sole Proprietors for Great
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HIGGOLENE

"Higgoles" is a preparation which, under its old name of Higginson's Herbalene Skin Ointment has for almost a century been looked upon in the Midland Counties particularly, as the one unfailing remedy for all troubles of the skin.

Under its new name and new get-up, but still made strictly according to the original formula, "Higgoles" is to be the object of a National Advertising Campaign which will make its unique qualities known throughout the Country.

It is to be sold at **1/3** per box.

May we send you samples and particulars of the advertising aid which will be available very shortly?

Sole Proprietors:

HIGGOLENE LIMITED,
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Also manufacturers of "SPECIFENE" a really great specific for Blood Poisoning and Inflammation.

W.B.

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ASTHMA CURE

Established
50 years

IT is a powder to be burned and the fumes inhaled without any bad after-effects. Recommended by physicians throughout the world.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS,

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**CHAMOIS, WHITE
WASHABLE LEATHERS,
and WHITE SPLITS**
for all purposes.

W.K.G.



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ORGANO-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

WE OFFER BOTH IN
DESICCATED POWDER AND TABLET FORM
VERY ADVANTAGEOUSLY.

Any Pluriglandular Formulae Made to Order.

Special Prices to the Wholesale Trade and large buyers.

BROOK, PARKER & CO. LTD., Horton Road, BRADFORD.



CACHETS "FINOT"

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With inscriptions in any desired tint; also Plain or Embossed.

"A distinction all their own."—C. & D.

"Perfection of Cachets."—Lancet.

These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia and other powders.

COOPER SON & CO. LTD., 80 Gloucester Road, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
In 17 Sizes to fit the various types of Cachet Machines.

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We have a special Drug Department and expert Buyers for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals, Hospital requisites, Photographic, Optical and Dental Goods.

Indents promptly and carefully executed for all parts of the world if accompanied by Bankers' Credit.

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All discounts allowed.

Enquiries Invited.

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A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

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OVERALLS

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Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS 6/11, 8/11, 10/6
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STOCK SIZES 34 to 44 chest; measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

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You can be sure of
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YOU WILL BE SURPRISED AT THE RESULT.

APPLY **SURGICAL HOSIERY CO., LTD., (Dept. B) Russell St., NOTTINGHAM.****TINORI**
IS AN ABSOLUTE AND PAINLESS
CORN CURE**T. SHERBORNE & CO., LTD.***Surgical Appliance Manufacturers,*
ABDOMINAL BELTS, SPRING TRUSSES, ELASTIC
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HONOR OAK PARK, LONDON, S.E.23**ELARCO****DOUBTLESS****YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN GENUINE BRITISH
MADE SEAMLESS RUBBER GOODS***Just you compare them! We will send Samples and Price List gratis.***THE LONDON RUBBER CO., 183 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.1****The Scottish House for Druggists' Sundries**NEW SEASON'S SPONGES, SPONGE BAGS, BATHING CAPS,
SWIMMING WINGS, ELASTIC HOSIERY, TRUSSES,
SURGICAL DRESSINGS & APPLIANCES always held in variety.**MUNRO, M'LAREN & SUTHERLAND, 17 Cadogan Street, GLASGOW.**

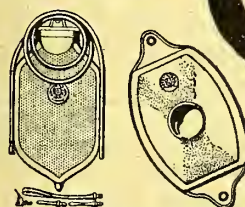
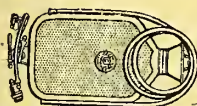
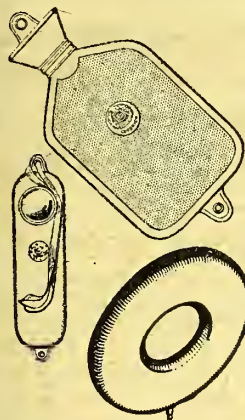
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Sole Wholesale Agents in Scotland for POTTER & MOORE'S LAVENDER, WALKER'S "SIXTY-MINUTE" WORM CAPSULES FOR DOGS. ZETT'S CLOTH BALLS. SASSAFRAS HEAD SOAP.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

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CREPE BINDERSHygienic, washable,
rubberless, and giv-
ing natural
support.Made in 6, 8 and
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Delightfully
comfortable.Beautifully elastic,
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preservation of the
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Stocked by all the**GREAT
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PATENTEDThe washer is of Spongy
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Impervious to acid solu-
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Various patterns of point.IN THE OPINION OF THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION THE
MOST EFFICIENT SYRINGE
:: ON THE MARKET ::**FROM ALL
WHOLESALE HOUSES**



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Every British Goodrich appliance is designed on scientifically correct principles and made from rubber specially prepared to serve its particular purpose.

British Goodrich Druggist Sundries include:—

BREAST PUMPS	RUBBER STOPPERS
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Wholesale Distributors: **H. C. NORTH & CO. Ltd.**
42 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Retailers can obtain supplies from their usual Wholesalers



Profits You can have!

The Medical profession's recognition of the value of Electrical High Frequency treatment indicates the great demand there would be for really efficient low-priced equipment.

The Vio-Ray (Junior Model) Electrical High Frequency Machine sells for 55/-, and since we advertised it enquiries are pouring in.

Write to-day for details of the Vio-Ray Machine, and of the profit you can make by selling it!

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JUNIOR 55/- MODEL

less generous discounts

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THERMOMETERS**

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ESTABLISHED 1843

Recommended by the Medical Profession

"Rendell's"
WIFE'S FRIEND

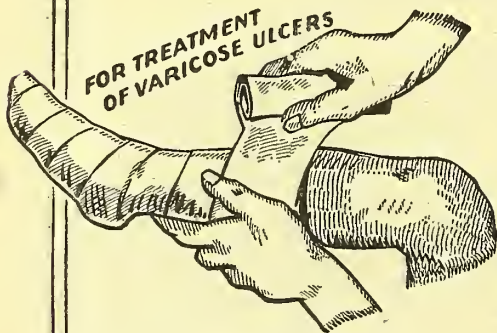
**RENOWNED FOR EFFICIENCY
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all over the world for 50 years

*Registered Trade Mark upon
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W. J. Rendell

A satisfied customer is always an asset to your business.



VARICOSAN-BANDAGE (VARIX-SANARE)

An effective, absolutely simple, cheap dressing, for the cure of varicose ulcers. Used by thousands of physicians with success all over the world.

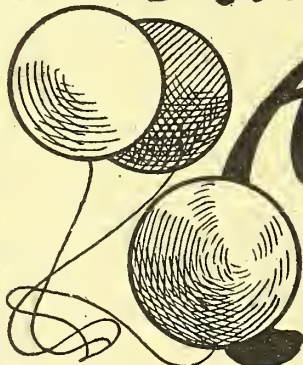
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Sole Concessionaire for Great Britain & Colonies, U.S.A., China & Japan

J. P. MADDEN, F.C.S.

4 QUEEN STREET PLACE

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Advertising Balloons

A VERY EFFECTIVE
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SPECIAL DESIGNS
SUBMITTED.

**SQUEAKERS,
DYING BOARDS,
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WHOLESALE & EXPORT
ENQUIRIES INVITED.
WE ARE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS

JOSEPH HARRIS & COMPANY
RUBBER WORKS, BROADHEATH, ALTRINCHAM.

"A VERY PROFITABLE LINE"



THAT is how chemists describe Vulpro products, especially these fine sponge bags. "We put the show-card box on the counter," they say, "and almost before we know it the two dozen sponge bags are sold."

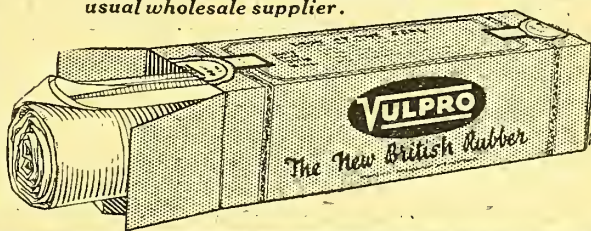
Vulpro sponge bags are beautifully finished in pretty colours; they are absolutely waterproof; they do not crack, peel, or perish; they have no smell. The handsome show-card boxes (as illustrated) are supplied with two dozen bags in three different sizes for 27/-, leaving an ample margin for profit.

VULTEX PRODUCTS LIMITED
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VULPRO Waterproof Sheeting

is being widely advertised and the demand is growing. Because it is made by an entirely new process, Vulpro sheeting has no smell and no clammy, cold, glaze. It can be folded and pressed, even sterilized again and again without deterioration. Doctors and nurses recommend it. Hospitals at home and abroad use it. It is supplied on account of its ability to withstand tropical heat to the Indian Government. Vulpro sheeting is sold in sealed orange coloured boxes containing 1, 1½ and 2 yards.

The retail price for standard weight sheeting is 5/- a yard 40-42" wide or 4/- a yard 36" wide. Trade prices are 3/9 per yard 40-42" wide and 3/- a yard 36" wide, giving 33 1/3rd% profit. Ask for particulars of other Vulpro lines that sell well and pay big profits, mentioning the name of your usual wholesale supplier.



Dr. SCHOLL'S TOE-FLEX

Is the recognised corrective device for crooked big toes, bunions, enlarged, painful joints and overlapping toes. Its enormous sale is being continually increased by a steady flow of national advertising in all the most widely circulated newspapers and magazines. Dr. Scholl's Toe-Flex shows a satisfactory margin of profit. Made of pure Para rubber in three sizes. Retail price, 2/- each.

Write to-day for full particulars.

The SCHOLL MFG. CO., LTD.
Granville Square, London, W.C.1.



QUILLIAMS FOR QUALITY IN RUBBER

We are Specialists in Rubber Medical and Surgical goods. Over 95% of our stocks are British at prices LOWER than foreign.

WE SPECIALISE in BRANDED BRITISH GOODS
THE QUALITY OF WHICH IS GUARANTEED

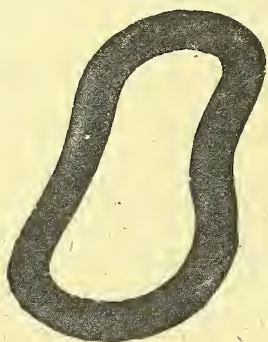
You are Safe in dealing with **QUILLIAMS!**

15a, HAGLEY ROAD, BIRMINGHAM

Zeal's CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

are
BRITISH MADE
by
BRITISH LABOUR
from
BRITISH GLASS
and
GUARANTEED
PERMANENTLY ACCURATE.

G. H. ZEAL, LTD. 75 & 77 St. John Street
—LONDON, E.C.1—



SURGICAL SUNDRIES

WE STOCK
A GOOD SELECTION OF
JAQUES'
INDIA RUBBER CATHETERS.
ALSO
**ŒSOPHAGUS. RECTAL AND
COLON TUBES.**

In addition we have a complete range of these in
cheaper but dependable quality—the "B.M.W."

— ALSO —

ALL KINDS OF GUM ELASTIC
CATHETERS, COMBINATION FLUID,
HODGE'S & WATCH SPRING PESSARIES,
POLITZER'S AIR BAGS, ETC., ETC.

BRITTON, MALCOLM & WAYMARK,
38 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD. Ltd.

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40% YOUR
PROFIT
our advertisements

Simply say,
GEISHA
the
**CREPE
TOILET PAPER**
SOFTEST
STRONGEST
SOLUBLE
PERFECTLY PERFORATED.

Sample Roll, prices and terms, from:
H. C. STERN
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Telephone: Central 3140. Telegrams: Glasstos, Lud, London.
Obtainable from all Wholesale Factors.

SUNDRIES

**BIG ALZA
BARGAINS**



Bed Pans (round or slipper)	3/- each
Urinals (male or female)	1/- "
Feeding Cups (assorted)	4/6 doz.
Vacuum Flasks	1/1½ each
Loofahs (12 inch to 14 inch)	2/6 doz.
" (14 inch to 16 inch)	3/6 "
Sponges (honeycomb)	From 2/- "
" (Turkey)	4/6 "
Nail Brushes	1/6 "
Tooth Brushes (assorted)	3/6 "
" Combs (assorted)	2/6 "
Dressing Combs (assorted)	4/- "
Shaving Brushes	5/6 "
Bath Gloves	4/6 "

2½% DISCOUNT.

Cash with order - - - Carriage forward.

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Chorlton-cum-Hardy - MANCHESTER.

London Sales Office:

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NATIONAL GLASS CO. LTD.

1 CHARTERHOUSE ST LONDON E.C.1.

Telegrams:
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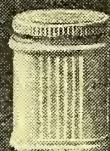
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(2 LINES)



2681



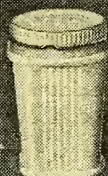
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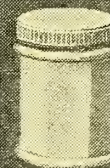
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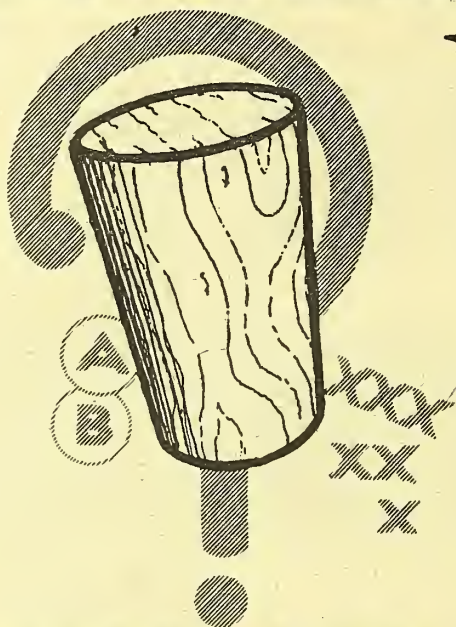
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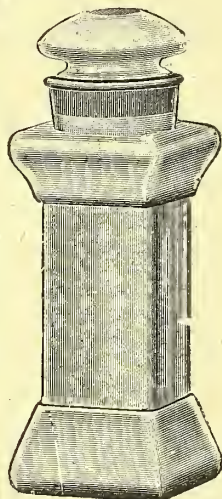
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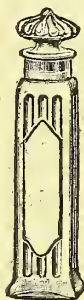
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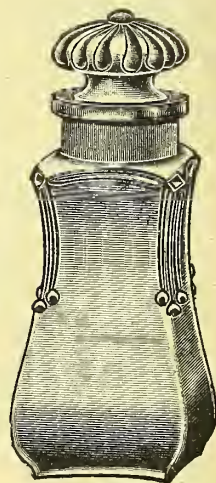
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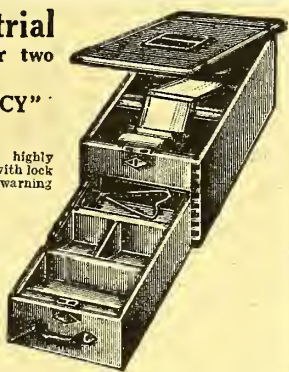
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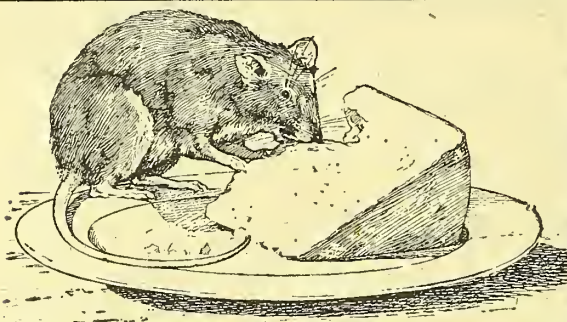
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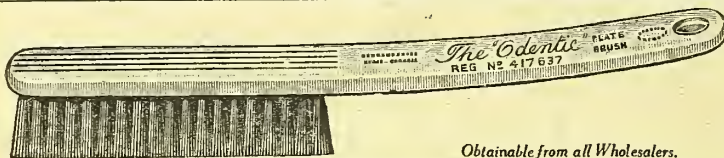
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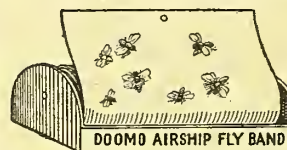
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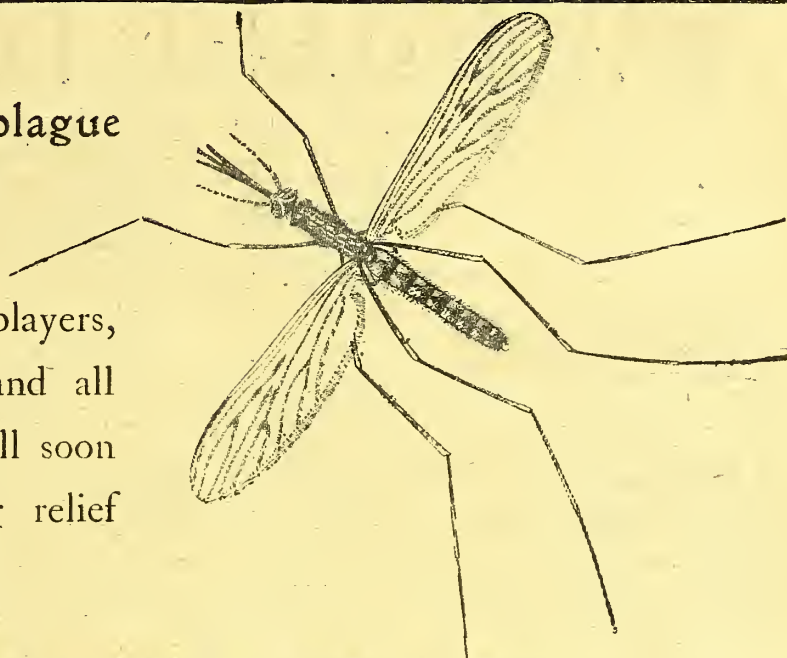
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Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, June 16

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.—Annual picnic at Moreton Old Hall, Cheshire. Motor charabancs leave Albert Square at 1.30 p.m., and travel via Gawsorth Church (about 3.15), Astbury Church (about 4.15), to Moreton Old Hall, arriving about 5.15. Tea will be served at the Hall at 5.30. The party will be conducted over the Hall after tea. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each. Members travelling in own cars 5s. 6d. each. Apply for tickets before June 14.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. Opening of the pharmacological laboratories at 3 p.m. by the Minister of Health.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual picnic will be held on June 23 to Llangollen. Charabancs leave Birkenhead (Woodside) at 2 p.m. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) from Mr. L. M. Parry before June 19.

LONDON CHEMISTS' INTER-ASSOCIATION SPORTS.—The Inter-Association Sports will be held on June 24 on the grounds at New Barnet of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd. Play commences at 2.45 p.m. Charabancs leave Lancaster Gate Tube Station (for Western Association) for New Barnet at 2 p.m. Tickets, 3s. 6d. return. Application not later than June 19. Trains leave Finsbury Park Station for New Barnet.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Committee on Dating and Sealing Patents

The Board of Trade has appointed a Committee, consisting of Mr. J. Whitehead, K.C. (chairman), Mr. H. A. Gill, Mr. A. J. Martin, Major-General Sir Philip Nash, and Mr. J. Swinburne, to inquire into and report whether any, and if so what, change is desirable in the practice of the United Kingdom of

(a) dating and sealing patents applied for under Section 91 of the Patents Acts, 1907 and 1919, as of the date of the application in the foreign state;

(b) dating and sealing other patents as of the date of application, as provided by Section 13 of the Acts.

The secretary to the Committee is Mr. B. G. Crewe, The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, to whom all communications relating to the work of the Committee should be addressed.

Inquests

The East Devon coroner recently investigated the death of Miss Florence Knight, Daleside, Exton, Exeter. Mr. B. Hodder, retired manager of a liquorice factory in Asia Minor, gave evidence to the effect that Miss Knight had been living with him at Exton; a quarrel arose between them, and in his absence she injected into a vein a fatal dose of a morphine solution. The coroner recorded a verdict to the effect that the poison was self-administered.

An inquest was opened at Lambeth (London), on June 3, on the body of Robert W. Ramsey, a ship's captain, who died in St. Thomas's Hospital. Evidence showed that a week after an operation, in which stovaine was used, the patient developed symptoms of tetanus; anti-tetanus serum was injected, but he ultimately died. The cause of death was certified as being cardiac failure and septic meningitis. A medical witness could suggest no line of inquiry to track down the germ of meningitis, except that the stovaine be examined. The inquest was adjourned.

In the course of an inquest held at Brynmawr, on June 3, on the body of Lilian R. Jones, a young married woman, the coroner inquired of a police sergeant: Do you know where this poison came from? The Sergeant: I have inquired of all the chemists in Brynmawr, and all say the poison was not obtained from them. The Coroner: I think you ought to make further inquiries. The Sergeant: The chemists say it can be sold, without a label, for disinfectant purposes. The Coroner: It does not seem to me to be right that it should be. My opinion is that the deceased had a brain storm, and committed suicide. It does not seem to me that such stuff should be sold indiscriminately.

Birmingham

The City analyst (Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C.) addressed the Birmingham Rotary Club, at the Queen's Hotel, on June 7, on the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in relation to Birmingham. He said the Birmingham shopkeepers as a rule do their best to give good articles and to obey the requirements of the law.

According to an article in the Birmingham "Daily Mail," June 8, the Edgbaston botanical gardens are in danger of being closed owing to lack of financial support. In 1830 Mr. John Claudius Loundon prepared plans for their laying out. The Birmingham Botanical and Horticultural Society took a lease from the then Lord Calthorpe of 14 acres of farm land in Edgbaston, and having got a substantial sum of money by shares and subscriptions, had the site laid out on London's lines. There have been only four curators in a period of ninety-five years.

Liverpool

Mr. H. C. Tristram, Mill Lane, Wallasey, has returned from a holiday in the Isle of Man, looking very fit.

It is not easy to secure a *locum tenens* in this part of Lancashire—and the difficulty seems to be general in the North.

Mr. E. Norman Torry (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.) is to address the Chester Rotary Club on June 14 on "How to Write Fiction."

On June 6, owing to the brilliant weather, there was a record attendance of members of the tennis section of the Pharmacists' Club at the courts at Wavertree, about thirty-five being present. "It was the best day we have had," said one of the players.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association have arranged a picnic for June 23. The venue is Llangollen, which will be reached by motor coach, and a start will be made between 2 and 2.30 p.m. Tickets are half a guinea each. Originally it was intended to have the picnic at Prestatyn, but, owing to the restricted railway service, Llangollen was selected.

Mr. O. A. Phillips, who has been connected with Budden's, Ltd., for some years, and who, for the past three years has been captain of the tennis section of the Liverpool Pharmacists' Club, is sailing by the Cunard liner "Laconia" from Liverpool on June 12 for New York, *en route* for San Francisco, where he is taking up an appointment.

Mr. A. J. Ferriday, County Road, Walton, the social secretary of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, and Mrs. Ferriday, together with Mr. A. W. Ashcroft, Aigburth Road, late President of the Association, and Mrs. Ashcroft, had a most enjoyable motor trip into Yorkshire during the week-end. Among the beauty spots they visited were Harrogate and Fountains Abbey.

Mr. S. W. Lee, director of J. H. & S. Johnson, Ltd., whose premises are now in Hatton Garden, after being many years in Church Street and Whitechapel, has been in business for sixty-seven years. He still appears every day, is hale and hearty, and his old memories of what has happened during his long business career are most interesting. He looks forward each week to the delivery of the *C. & D.*, which he reads from cover to cover, and so keeps up to date.

Mr. Harold Lomax, Edge Hill, has purchased the business of the late Mr. A. S. Barr, chemist and druggist, St. Luke's Pharmacy, 38 Berry Street. Mr. Lomax has also acquired the assets of the late Mr. R. H. Taylor, Phoenix Pharmacy, 235 Mill Street, and the share capital of Toxteth Pharmacy, Ltd., chemists, 183 Mill Street. This business is reputed to be the oldest-established pharmacy in Liverpool, having been opened in 1838, and known for over a decade as Fidler's Pharmacy.

Mr. John H. Robinson, Exchange Station Buildings, who had about eighteen months ago a window blown out through an electric cable fusing, and so setting a gaspipe on fire, had a somewhat similar experience on June 5. Very luckily, owing to the premises being occupied at the time, it was not very serious. An assembly of several hundreds of people, the attendance of the fire brigade, officials of the salvage, electric and gas departments, and navvies to dig up the pavement, combined with the very pungent odour, practically stopped all trade for the rest of the day. The unlucky pharmacist had to stand by until 9.30 p.m., when the "All safe" was given.

Manchester

The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association's annual picnic is to Moreton Old Hall, on June 16, by motor charabanc. Tickets may be obtained from officers of the association.

Manchester's latest death-rate is 11.3 per 1,000, against a birth-rate of 25.3. Last week 195 cases of measles and two cases of sleepy sickness were reported. There is also a large number of cases of whooping-cough.

Sheffield

The news of the death of Mr. Bernard Ellis, LL.B. (see p. 787), has been received with deep regret by members of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, of which he was for a time Vice-President.

We are informed by Mr. W. T. Harlow, Chapeltown, and Mr. J. C. Gibson, Nottingham Street, that the report in this section on June 5 of the transfer of Mr. Gibson's business to Mr. Harlow is incorrect. We much regret the inaccuracy.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE GRANTED.—A licence for the sale of poisonous substances has been granted to Dalgleish & Clinton, corn merchants, Peel, Douglas.

FIRE.—Considerable damage was caused by an outbreak of fire, recently, at the premises of Boots, Ltd., Mountain Ash. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

WINDOW SMASH.—A motor-car broke a window at the premises of Timothy White Co., Ltd., chemists, Broad Street, Deal, on May 30, causing damage estimated at £50.

ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT.—Permission has been granted to David George Balakirsky, doctor of medicine, 13 Beaulieu Villas, Finsbury Park, London, N.4, to use the name David George De Bouk.

THEFT OF VACUUM FLASKS.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on June 8, William Oakham (47), labourer, Stamford Street, S.E., was charged with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing and receiving 54 vacuum flasks, worth £3, from a barge. A remand was ordered.

WINE LICENCE CONFIRMED.—At the County of Durham Licensing Sessions, recently, an application for the confirmation of a wine off-licence by Mr. W. Forster, Ph.C., Seaham Harbour, was opposed on behalf of the temperance party. The chairman pointed out that the selling of medicated wines was part of a chemist's business, and condemned the opposing of licences in general. The licence was granted.

IN THE COURTS.—At Kensington (London) Sessions, on June 1, Knowlden Brothers, Fulham Road, S.W., were fined £3, with £2 2s. costs, for having sold sausages stated to contain 21.44 gr. of boric acid per lb.—At Spalding, on June 8, Horace Welland, clerk, was sentenced to four months' hard labour for smashing a plate-glass window, value £12, at the shop of Boots, Ltd., Station Road.

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM REOPENED.—The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 54A Wigmore Street, London, W.1, was partially reopened on June 1. The work of reorganisation is still proceeding. The museum is open to members of the medical profession, chemists, pharmacists, nurses and research workers generally from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week-days except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

"DANGEROUS" DRUGS LEGISLATION IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—The Alderney States has adopted, in lieu of Article 6 of the local law on the importation, manufacture, sale and use of opium, etc., certain enactments increasing the penalty under this law to £1,000 fine, or penal servitude not exceeding two years, or both. Article 12, enacting that cases beyond the powers of the Alderney Court should be sent for trial before the Royal Court of Guernsey, was deleted.

South African News

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

Rhodesia

PERSONAL.—Wor. Bro. W. Dawn Copley, P.M., P.Z., No. 2,566 E.C. (managing director of Smart & Copley, Ltd., Bulawayo), accompanied by seven brethren of his Lodge, recently journeyed to Broken Hill—a distance of 655 miles—as Chief Consecrating Officer for the purpose of consecrating the Luangwa Lodge, No. 4,820 E.C., the first Lodge working under the English Constitution in Northern Rhodesia.—The Hon. L. F. Moore, chemist and druggist, of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, a member of the Legislative Assembly (returned unopposed) has been chosen to act as one of the delegates for his territory to proceed home to meet and discuss with representatives sent from neighbouring states (Southern Rhodesia included) the vexed question of railways and rates. Mr. Moore was in business in Bulawayo in 1902 and left for Livingstone, where he opened a business and founded the "Livingstone Mail."

Scottish News

Brevities

The North Berwick Angling Club held a competition on Loch Leven, recently, when the first prize was won by ex-Provost J. Macintyre, chemist and druggist, twenty-three trout, 18 lb. 12 oz., who also obtained the heaviest trout, 1 lb. 7 oz.

Owing to the state of the coalfields, the Fraternity of Dyers of Linlithgow has cancelled this year's arrangements for the Marches celebrations. Ex-Bailie Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, who is Deacon of the Dyers, had, as in previous years, invited a distinguished company to breakfast.

The staff of Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh, had their annual outing to Aberdour on June 5. Various races were contested before lunch and during the afternoon the party, numbering over sixty, engaged in a putting competition. Mr. W. Ellis presented the prizes after tea, and Mr. A. E. Mason, on behalf of the staff, thanked the directors for providing such an excellent day's enjoyment.

Aberdeen

The summer outing of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, a motor tour to Fyvie and district, has been arranged for June 23. The time of starting is 2 p.m. Full details may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. H. M. Dugan, 275 Holburn Street.

The prizes presented by the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association to the evening class pharmacy students at Robert Gordon's College were distributed on June 1. Mr. A. G. Beattie, President of the Association, occupied the chair. Mr. A. P. Wallace, convener of the Education Committee of the Association, submitted a report on the conduct of the examination; and Mr. W. A. Reid, C.A., chairman of the Governors, then distributed the prizes to the following students:—

First Year.—*Chemistry*: G. M. Leiper, J. Douglas and J. S. Henderson, equal; *Physics*: J. S. Henderson, H. Campbell. Second Year.—*Chemistry*: L. C. Johnson, Ethel Hall; *Physics*: C. Campbell, L. C. Johnson. Third Year.—C. H. Lothius, W. Wright; *Botany*: Cyril H. Lothius, W. Wright. Fourth Year.—*Chemistry*: J. L. D. Macintosh; *Botany*: J. L. D. Macintosh.

Dr. J. F. Tocher, Ph.C., who conducted the examination, briefly addressed the students, giving them helpful criticism regarding their work. He laid special emphasis on the need for careful, systematic recording of all results in practical work. Mr. W. A. Reid spoke highly of the work and record of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, which had as splendid traditions as it had splendid prospects. It continued to exert its influence in maintaining efficiency, whereby service requisite and profitable to the community became profitable to the dispenser. He compared the educational standard of the British pharmacist with that of the German, and said it was the determination of the Governors that the equipment of the School of Pharmacy should not be exceeded by any. Dr. E. G. Bryant, Ph.C., gave an interesting review of the work of the school during the past session, and, on the call of Mr. C. Simpson, votes of thanks were accorded to the speakers and to Mr. Reid for presenting the prizes.

Fife

The police have notified Kirkcaldy traders that spurious florins are in circulation locally.

A number of Kirkcaldy chemists have Yeast-vite window displays. Business generally continues quiet, but dispensing is fairly steady. Representatives of wholesale druggists report that business has seldom, if ever, been worse than at the present time.

"So-called herbalists seem to grow over the country like mushrooms," writes a Fife correspondent. "In many cases supplies are bought from chemists, and after various forms of mutilation are sold to easily gulled persons in fantastic bottles at fantastic prices."

Irish News

Brevities

According to the text of the Finance Bill for the Free State, just issued, sodium carbonate, sodium silicate, caustic soda, potassium carbonate, caustic potash, ammonia, or borax shall be exempt from soap duties. Articles which are now liable to duty and contain no dutiable ingredients other than saccharin to an extent not exceeding one per cent., and are shown to be intended for use exclusively because of or as a preventive of or remedy for disease shall be admitted without payment of duty.

The Northern Ireland Juries' Amendment Act, which received the Royal Assent on June 1, makes an alteration in the law as regards the liability of pharmaceutical chemists for jury service. Hitherto these were entirely exempt, but in future only such pharmacists will be exempt as have a one-man business. Those with qualified managers or assistants in their service have to take their turn at jury service. There is no change in the law as regards druggists, who will have to continue to serve as formerly.

In connection with the growing of beetroot this year, to supply the Carlow Beet Sugar Factory, Mr. E. Blythe, Minister for Finance, in Dail Eireann recently, moved that a sum of £152,000 be granted to pay the subsidy in respect of beet sugar. Mr. Conlon, representing the farmers in the Dail, asked the Minister for Lands and Agriculture (Mr. Hogan) to consider the desirability of having an analytical chemist acting for the farmers in the matter. Mr. Hogan, in reply, said it was a matter for the farmers to see that samples of the beet for examination were fair samples of the crop, and of average sugar content. There was no necessity for a chemist to represent the farmers.

An invitation to visit the Vinolia works at Bebington and Port Sunlight has been extended to the pharmacists and their wives of both the Free State and Ulster, and in particular in and around the cities of Dublin and Belfast, the coal stoppage permitting, and provided there is a sufficient response. Either special steamers will be chartered from Dublin and Belfast or special reservations made to and from Liverpool by the night boat at specially reduced fares. This item is the only expense that need be incurred. Applications for reservations and further details should be made to the local secretary, or to the Vinolia representatives, Messrs. A. J. Swann, 5, Carlton Terrace, Rathmines, Dublin, and P. L. Davis, Whittington Villas, Knock, Belfast, or direct to Vinolia Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 52A Blackfriars, London, E.C.4. The dates suggested are either June 24 or July 1.

Belfast

At the Belfast Police Court, before Mr. Clarke, R.M., and other justices, Annie Cosgrove, 18-20 King Street, Belfast, and her husband, Wm. Cosgrove, were summoned for exposing for sale and selling to various persons a quantity of pills in a cardboard box to which a forged trade mark, purporting to be that of Beecham's Pills, Ltd., and to which a false description named "Beecham's, St. Helens, Lancashire, Patent Pills" was attached. Evidence of the purchase of the pills having been given, Mr. T. W. Maker, a representative of Messrs. Beecham, said he initialled the box produced, and the trade mark on it was forged. The pills in it were also frauds. The formula for making Beecham's pills was a secret. Witness admitted that the forgery was a clever one, and was likely to deceive any ordinary person. Police evidence showed that a search of the premises resulted in the discovery of 566 packets of pills. The police stated the forgeries were very clever, and they could quite understand the defendants being deceived. Defendant said she bought the pills from a traveller with whom she had been dealing for 18 years. David Gormley said he introduced a man named Brown to the defendants, and Brown dealt in pills. A fine of £10 and costs was imposed. Ralph Rosenfield, 333 Ravenhill Road, Belfast, was fined in a like sum for a similar offence. There were two or three other cases of the same character.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent:

M. EUGÈNE GAUTHIER, a pharmacist, committed suicide at Meudon, asphyxiating himself by ordinary lighting gas. He was sixty-six years of age. His wife had died at a Paris hospital two days previously, and he did not wish to survive her.

DR. HENRI MARTIN cites the case of a pharmacist who delivered a liniment to a lady customer without a prescription and simply labelled it "for external use." Instead of using it in frictions, the patient applied it as a compress, and burnt the skin in consequence. Damages were claimed. The moral is that the bottle should have been labelled "To be used in frictions," the mere mention "external use" being insufficient.

THE MUSÉE FRAGONARD IN GRASSE is chiefly visited for the works of that artist and his pupils, but one corner of it contains a curious collection of objects connected with the local perfumery trade. There are perfume bottles, including the long slender flasks used for lavender water, and fancy cut-glass samples suggestive of our grandmothers' smelling salts, ointment or pomade pots, and some old labels. I noted Pinaud's "Eau de Violette de l'Impératrice Eugénie," and his "Bouquets de l'Empereur Napoléon III," and "de l'Impératrice." Also some of Negre's and Mottet's old labels, a price list of Antoine Chiris, a century or so old, and a collection of engraved labels in the old-world style for Gay, pharmacist at Draguignan. In the other rooms are a couple of old "chevrettes" or syrup vases, marked "Syrup Pap. Alb." and "Syrup Diamar," in Varages pottery, and two albarelli with a crown and I.H.S.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS.—In view of the fact that about 30 per cent. of the students of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy are of the female sex, the question naturally arises as to what becomes of these ladies when qualified, for one seldom sees them behind the counter of a Parisian pharmacy. The "Pharmacie Française" lifts a corner of the veil. A few take up teaching; there are seven laboratory chiefs in the provinces, but none have yet qualified as assistant professors, and no hospital has a lady head-pharmacist. Some go in for laboratory work. It is usually poorly paid, 600 or 800 francs a month at first, but occasionally leads up to a satisfactory position. In some provincial pharmacies the husband runs the shop, and his (qualified) wife does biological and other analysis. A few qualified daughters of pharmacists run the proprietary side of the paternal business. A small number of qualified ladies have commenced to set up in retail business, mostly in the villages, small towns, and working-class neighbourhoods.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING.—A French provincial pharmacist, absenting himself for a five-day visit to relations, left his assistant in charge. A regular customer called one day and complained of digestive trouble. The assistant suggested tablets of lactic ferment, and the customer took one on the spot. Half-an-hour later he returned and said he was worse. The assistant, to reassure him, personally swallowed one of the tablets, but was seized with such violent pains that he took a strong emetic, and ran round to advise the customer to do likewise. The client, worse than ever, refused, and expired during the night. Analysis of the viscera pointed to poisoning by oxycyanide of mercury. How the mistake arose is a mystery. The pharmacist had bought 50 tubes of lactic ferment two years before and put them in the cupboard, where they remained. A bottle was upset and soiled the tubes; he took off the dirty labels and replaced them by clean ones, but is sure he made no error. More extraordinary still, he sold 49 of these tubes; it was the last tube that caused the accident. The Court condemned the pharmacist to six months' imprisonment, but the damages and annuity to the widow represent a sum which will practically ruin him. The Court held that he had shown grave negligence in placing personally on the fatal tube the written mention "lactic ferment" without taking care to verify its contents.

American Notes

By "The Man from London"

MEDICAL EXPEDITIONS.—The John Hopkins University and the Rockefeller Institute are sending out an expedition to Central America to make an intensive study of hookworm disease.

NEW WHISKY TAX.—The State of Kentucky has taxed whisky used on prescriptions fifty cents a pint, and also put an extra ten cents on this spirit that is in storage. It appears that there was a deficit in the annual budget, so these taxes were imposed to make it up. A druggist is bringing a test case in the courts to see if this state law is constitutional.

PRISON OFFICERS AND NARCOTICS.—Several employees of the City of New York have been charged with selling narcotics to the prisoners in the Tombs prison. Federal agents posed as prisoners addicted to narcotics, and trapped two of the keepers who were in the habit of peddling drugs in the jail. The federal agents say that they paid one of the accused men as much as \$35 and \$50 each day for narcotics. The money was marked and most of it found on the men when arrested. An investigation is being conducted by both city and federal authorities.

PRICES FOR LABORATORY TESTING.—Some of the prices charged at a biological laboratory at San Francisco, Cal., are as follows:—Blood, Wasserman test, \$5.00; blood chemistry: sugar, urea, uric acid, creatinin, non-protein, nitrogen, each, \$10.00; urine, complete routine, \$2.50; urine, sugar percentage, \$2.50; urine, albumen percentage, \$1.00; urine, tubercle bacillus through smear, \$2.50; urine, tubercle bacillus through guinea-pig inoculation, \$10.00; sputum, for tubercle bacillus through smear, \$2.50, and through guinea-pig inoculation, \$10.00; water, bacteriological examination, \$15.00; milk, bacterial count, \$5.00; milk (human), chemical examination, \$10.00. Drug stores of the future, says the "Bulletin of Pharmacy," will maintain clinical laboratories.

A NEW TYPE OF COKE.—Professor Samuel W. Parr, who has been called America's greatest expert in the chemistry of coal, recently told of the discovery of new methods for the production of a smokeless coke of special utility in households. The new methods were discovered after years of research at the University of Illinois, and make it possible for the first time to use the coal mined in Illinois for the production of coke. The coke is smokeless, and the by-products of especial interest owing to the fact that a very considerable yield of gas is obtained. Low temperatures are used instead of the previously high temperatures, and play a considerable part in the workings of the new methods. Professor Parr was awarded the Chandler medal by the Columbia University, for 1926.

CIVIL WAR ECHOES.—In America, during 1861-1865, paper, twine, and corks were hardly obtainable. Various fabrics were used for small stoppers, and for large ones different sized corn-cobs commanded the same price as XXX corks do to-day. Such a shortage of drugs existed that doctors used the plants of the fields and forests. Quinine sold at 100 dollars an ounce, butterfly-root or pleurisy root tea being used as a substitute, says an old confederate surgeon ("American Pharmaceutical Association Journal"). Butterfly root and sanguinaria also took the place of Dover's powder, and all other diaphoretics and arterial sedatives. For female complaints, black haw root tea, squaw-weed, partridge berry, etc., gave very good results. Agrimony tea, the nut-gall or ink-ball made into a so-called black wash (made by squeezing the juice out and adding a little copperas), not only made a splendid ink, but was a destroyer of warts, corns and ringworms. Silk weed root put in whisky and taken, giving at the same time pills of resin from the pine tree, with small pieces of blue vitriol, is said to have cured cases of gonorrhœa. Onions and garlic were used as poultices for glandular enlargements, and sage and honey gargle for sore throats, tonsillitis, etc.

The British Federation of Confectioners' Associations has decided to draw up a price-protection scheme.

Colonial and Foreign News

TURKISH WOMEN CHEMISTS.—Twelve Turkish women have immatriculated as students of pharmacy in the University of Constantinople. Recently, six girls, on completing a course of study in chemistry, have been given appointments in the laboratories attached to the customs and to the health department.

CZECHO-SLOVAK PHARMACOPŒIA COMMISSION.—Following the death of Professor Dr. Lhotak, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Health has appointed Professor Dr. Kabrhel president of the commission entrusted with the task of preparing a fresh draft of the first national pharmacopœia (*C. & D.*, 1924, II, p. 789, and 1925, I, p. 738).

FLUID EXTRACT SAW PALMETTO CO. IN INDIA.—The Government of India have decided, by a resolution dated April 27, 1926, to add "Fluid Extract Saw Palmetto Comp.," manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., London, to the list of exempted preparations attached to Customs Circular No. XVII of August 20, 1924, as subsequently amended, subject to the condition that it does not contain more than one-tenth per cent. of cocaine.

IMPORTATION OF OPIUM INTO IRAQ.—Rules made under the Opium Proclamation of October 4, 1918, provide that opium intended for consumption within Iraq shall be imported from Persia via Khaniquin only, and then only in raw condition under import certificate. The Rules also provide that opium shall not be re-exported from Iraq except when declared as in transit at the time of importation, and that such opium shall not be allowed to be removed from Iraq unless a certificate of import or a copy thereof from the country of destination addressed therefrom to the country of origin is first presented to the Collector of Customs and Excise, Basra.

DANGEROUS DRUGS IN SIERRA LEONE.—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1926, prohibits the importation into, and exportation from, Sierra Leone of any prepared opium or any resin obtained from *Cannabis sativa*, and also, except under licence, the importation and exportation of any of the following drugs:—Raw opium, morphine, cocaine (including synthetic cocaine), ecgonine, diacetylmorphine and their respective salts, medicinal opium, and any extract or tincture of Indian hemp, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetylmorphine or containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine or ecgonine.

DANGEROUS DRUGS IN GRENADA.—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1926, prohibits the importation into and exportation from Grenada of raw opium, coca leaf, Indian hemp or resin obtained therefrom, crude cocaine and prepared opium, and also, except under licence, the importation into and exportation from the Colony of any of the following drugs:—Medicinal opium; ecgonine; morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts; all preparations, official and non-official (including the so-called anti-opium remedies), containing not less than 0.2 per cent. of morphine, or not less than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine; all preparations containing diacetylmorphine; galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp; any other narcotic drugs to which the Ordinance shall have been applied by Order in Council.

SERUMS AND VACCINES FOR ANIMALS IN SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Government has approved an order placing the manufacture, importation and sale of serums and vaccines for preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases in animals under the control of the Federal Veterinary Office. Manufacturers and importers of these products must obtain a licence from this office, and serums and vaccines of Swiss or foreign origin may be sold only if they comply with certain specified requirements and provided they are approved by this office. The premises of manufacturers and importers are to be held open to inspection by officials of the Veterinary Office, which will also submit all preparations of this class placed on the market from time to time to examination. Serums must be imported in containers of 1 to 2 litres and the seals placed on these containers by the Custom house on entry into Switzerland may only be removed

in the presence of an official of the Veterinary Office, who must be informed of the arrival of the consignment within a period of three days; this official will also take the necessary samples for examination by the Veterinary Office. Apart from other requirements, serums may not contain over 12 per cent. of albumin and the amount of preservative may not exceed 0.5 per cent. of phenol, or 0.4 per cent. of tricresol.

STANDARDISED DIGITALIS IN SWEDEN.—The Swedish Pharmacopœia (Xth edition, 1925) in the article on digitalis contains a provision to the effect that the drug must be standardised in accordance with the directions to be issued by the Medical Board, and shall be supplied wholesale only in sealed containers bearing a statement of its activity, the date of testing, and name of the analyst. An order has now been issued providing that from January 1, 1927, digitalis leaves shall possess a definite activity when tested according to the method elaborated by the Medical Board: 0.5 to 0.7 milligram of the drug, administered in the form of an alcoholic extract 4:100, is the minimum lethal dose per gram-weight of frog, causing the death of the animal within twenty-four hours after injection.

COD-LIVER OIL CONTROVERSY.—Considerable interest has been aroused in Scandinavia by a report published in a daily newspaper of an examination of cod-liver oil undertaken by Professor Agduhr in the Veterinary Institute in Stockholm. He came to the conclusion that cod-liver oil contains substances which produce morbid alterations in the heart and in other organs in white mice, and this investigator expresses the view that cod-liver oil, when administered to children for a long period, might be responsible for manifestations of heart disease in later years. Professor Agduhr's results have been severely criticised by Professor Dr. E. Poulssohn and Dr. Axel Palmgren in articles contributed to Norwegian newspapers. These investigators point out that the daily administration of 0.1 c.c. of cod-liver oil to white mice weighing 7.5 to 10 grams would correspond to a daily dose of 100 c.c. of cod-liver oil for a child weighing 10 kilos. Certainly such large amounts have never been given to children in actual practice. Professor Poulssohn points out that the doses in question are about seventeen times larger than the amounts normally administered, and to controvert the Swedish investigator's conclusions he remarks that on the basis of the results shown by these animal experiments, it would be equally correct to assert that three cups of coffee a day might prove fatal, since white mice could not tolerate an amount corresponding to a consumption by an adult of fifty-one cups of coffee daily.

PHARMACY REFORM IN LATVIA.—The Latvian Government has elaborated a new pharmacy law designed to replace the former Russian regulations still in force in the new republic. Existing pharmacies are to be divided into two categories, all those possessing a pharmaceutical as well as an analytical laboratory being grouped in the first category, while the remainder will belong to the second category. However, in future all new pharmacies to be established will have to comply with the requirements demanded of those in the first category. In Riga, the capital, the number of pharmacies is to be limited to one for every 8,000 inhabitants, while in the country pharmacies must be separated by a distance of at least 8 kilometres. The concession to establish a new pharmacy, or to take over an existing business, must be exercised within a period of one year; the proprietor will not be allowed to sell his business until five years have elapsed from the granting of the concession. On the death of the proprietor the pharmacy may be acquired by his heirs if these include a qualified pharmacist; if the heirs include a student of pharmacy the latter will be allowed a period of six years in which to complete his curriculum, whereupon he may assume the ownership of the business. The childless widow of a pharmacist, where the heirs do not include a pharmacist, may have the business managed on her behalf for a period of five years. This Bill has been submitted to the local authorities and associations of pharmacists, medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons for their consideration, prior to its consideration in the Latvian Parliament.

Legal Reports

The Function of an Analyst's Certificate.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, on June 9, a summons against George Brampton, fruiterer, Drury Lane, W.C., for selling apples containing $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of arsenic per lb. (*C. & D.*, June 5, p. 743) was dismissed on payment of £5 costs. The magistrate now said that he was not prepared to hold that the certificate did not comply with the Act.

Damages Claimed for Drums.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on June 9, Mr. Justice Finlay and a common jury heard an action for damages for alleged conversion of ten aluminium drums, valued at £160, brought by A. Boake Roberts & Co., manufacturing chemists, Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E., against Thomas W. Ward, metal merchants, Stratford; Mr. David Ross, Maryland Road, Stratford; and Mr. Richard Charles Titchen, metal merchant, Canning Town. The defendants pleaded that they bought the drums in good faith in the ordinary way of business. Mr. Du Parcq, K.C., explained that the plaintiffs imported acetic acid in aluminium drums, each drum being valued at £16, exclusive of the price of the acid. When the drums were emptied, they were left lying with other goods in a field or yard adjoining the plaintiffs' works. On May 11, 1925, in broad daylight, somebody with a horse and van came into the plaintiffs' yard, put ten of these drums on the van and drove off. Police inquiries elicited that these ten drums were in possession of Messrs. Ward (who were well-known metal merchants in Silvertown), and were about to be treated as scrap. Messrs. Ward had bought them from Mr. Titchen, who also was a metal merchant, and Mr. Titchen in turn had bought them from Mr. Ross. The account Mr. Ross gave was that someone arrived at his place in Stratford with the ten drums on a van and said he had bought them from a firm. Mr. Ross bought them for £35 and resold them to Mr. Titchen for £44. Mr. Ross had been prosecuted for receiving the goods as stolen property, and was acquitted on that charge. The jury, after retiring, returned a verdict against Ross and Titchen for £10 each, and against Messrs. Ward for £77. Judgment was entered for plaintiffs for those amounts, with costs, and Messrs. Ward were given an indemnity in respect of their damages and costs as against the defendant, Titchen, from whom they bought the goods, the indemnity to cover all damages and costs that Messrs. Ward had to pay to the plaintiffs, and that they incurred in defending the action.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Edward William Birdseye, 147 and 148 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., produce broker (*C. & D.*, April 24, p. 590).—The following are among the creditors:—Clarke & Smith, £1,243; F. E. Annonson, £1,133; J. H. Z. Stallman, £480; H. E. Annonson, £443; W. A. Gray, £415; S. Figgis & Co., Ltd., £338; D. Campbell & Co., £330; Hale & Son, £68; W. W. Green, £42; L. Singer, £37; Eastwood & Holt, £23; R. Quincey & Son, £11.

COURT ASIDES.—During the hearing of a recent case in a London county court, it was pointed out that the plaintiff, although he was being attended by a doctor, claimed the sum of £2 for medicine. Plaintiff: Yes, chemist's medicine. The Judge: But what medicine? Plaintiff: Thermogene. (Laughter.) The Judge: Thermogene isn't a medicine. Plaintiff: I thought it would come under that category. I think you will find it comes under medicine for the purposes of an accident. (Loud laughter.) The Judge: Oh, very well! I do not know what a chemist would say to that. Have you got the receipts for what you bought? Plaintiff: No, I have no receipts. I was constantly in and out of chemists', but if you buy medicine in a chemist's you do not get a receipt. Have you ever gone into Boots Cash Chemists and got a receipt? The Judge: Oh, don't ask me. (Laughter.)

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

S. F. GOSS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyersalters, oil and colour men, etc. Solicitors: Clifford-Turner & Co., 81/87 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

FININGLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To carry on the business of surgical appliance makers, etc. The directors are: F. N. Baker and Mrs. E. F. Baker, both of 74 Blenheim Park Road, South Croydon.

SHERIFF STREET PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, dyersalters, etc. The subscribers are: A. F. Cusack and A. M. McCurdy, 14 Inns Quay, Dublin, chemist.

SPARKLE TOOTH CREAM COMPANY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tooth cream, paste, powder and other dental preparations, etc. R.O.: 19 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

CANINE MEDICINES AND FOODS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in canine medicines, soaps, shampoos and foods, etc. The directors are: K. P. Strohmenger, "Coval Court," Sunningdale, Berks, and T. A. Bourn.

DURLEY DEAN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £7,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers or merchants of toilet preparations and patent medicine products, etc. The directors are: Sir Robert Wilson, W. Westwood, J. H. Cuthbert, and D. M. Allan. R.O.: 68 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow.

LOTIONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail manufacturers, refiners, importers and exporters of and dealers in face creams and powders, hair oils and creams, lotions, perfumes, scents and toilet requisites, etc. Solicitor: B. Janner, 6 Working Street, Cardiff.

NEUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £250. Objects: To carry on the treatment of neurasthenia, to manufacture, sell, and supply remedies or appliances for use in connection with the treatment of nerve ailments, etc. The directors are: T. G. M. Ramell and H. E. Moore. R.O.: 6 Strand, London, W.C.2.

LEWIS G. LEWIS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £30,000. Objects: To acquire the business of chemical manufacturers now carried on by Lewis G. Lewis, Ltd. (incorporated on April 26, 1913) at Pontardawe, Glam. The directors are: L. H. Lewis and S. S. Lewis. R.O.: Pontardawe Chemical Works, Pontardawe.

ARMSTRONG PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of chemicals and engineering products now being carried on by H. Jenks and R. W. Lewis as the "Armstrong Products Co." The directors are: H. Jenks and R. W. Lewis. Solicitor: A. Evans, Sandbach.

CANDLES (OVERSEAS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To produce, sell, deal in and distribute candles, nightlights, oils, greases, glycerin, soap, and other articles or substances for lighting, heating, cleansing or lubricating purposes and edible greases and fats, stearine, oleine, insecticides and toilet and other preparations, etc. R.O.: 22 Great St. Helens, London, E.C.3.

HYGIENIC FOOD PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers, factors, merchants, retailers and dealers in foods, tablets, pills, specifics and patent medicines, manufacturers of and dealers in salts, acids, alkalis, drugs, medicines, medicaments, yeast, pharmaceutical, chemical and surgical materials, etc. Solicitors: Warwick & Gilbert, 14 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail dyersalters, Italian warehousemen, oil, drug and chemical merchants, manufacturers of and dealers in household specialities, grocers' sundries,

confectionery and the like, etc. S. Blenkinsop is governing director. R.O.: Warren's Works, Swinnow Lane, Bramley.

NORFOLK CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,100. Objects: To carry on the business of refiners, recoverers of residue and waste and other products, soap makers, manufacturing chemists and manufacturers of and dealers in oils and soaps, chemicals and chemical and other preparations, etc. The directors are: T. Yetton, and two others. Solicitors: Barfield & Barfield, 1 West Street, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

POLAK & SCHWARZ (ENGLAND), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, refiners, preservers, distillers, canners, bottlers, importers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of fruit, vegetable, mineral, chemical and other flavouring essences, extracts, juices, syrups, powders and crystals, etc. The directors are: S. Schwarz, A. Schwarz, and K. Bohemen. Solicitors: Kenneth Brown, Baker & Baker, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

KYLPEST, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire and take over the manufacture of a chemical preparation or disinfectant known as "Kylpest," prepared or invented by T. H. Sanders, and hitherto manufactured by him and T. H. Sanders & Co., Ltd., described in provisional specification No. 22,270 and registered September 7, 1925, and all rights and privileges of the said parties in such preparation and specification, and manufacture and sale thereof, etc. The directors are: A. H. Boulton and T. H. Sanders. R.O.: Batavia Buildings, 12 Hackins Hey, Liverpool.

BUCKLEY-BOWKER TABLET CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the undertaking of Buckley-Bowker Tablet Co., of 29 Parkfield Street, Islington, N., and all or any of its assets, and in particular the recipes and full information as to the processes of manufacturing and the right to manufacture compressed medicinal and food tablets and briquettes; to adopt an agreement with J. F. Buckley and C. W. E. Bowker, and to carry on the said business and that of manufacturers of and dealers in medicines, medical preparations and drugs, etc. The directors are: J. F. Buckley, C. W. E. Bowker, and J. Kershaw. R.O.: 29 Parkfield Street, Islington, London, N.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LTD.—Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., has resigned his directorship.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., have declared the usual dividend at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum upon the cumulative participating preference shares for the six months ended March 31, 1926.

VIROL, LTD., recommend a dividend for the year ended March 31, 1926, of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the ordinary shares, the placing to reserve of £15,000 (bringing that fund up to £145,000), and the carrying forward of £69,263.

COMPANIES WHICH MAY BE WOUND UP.—Notice is given in "The London Gazette" that the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the companies dissolved at the expiration of three months from May 4: Concentrated Fruit Essences, Ltd.; Philadelphia Dental Surgeries, Ltd.; Sales and Advertising Service, Ltd.; Sales Publicity, Ltd.; Saracen Chemical Co., Ltd.

-W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.—The gross profit for 1925 was £240,419. After providing for debenture interest, expenses and directors' remuneration and depreciation, the net profit is £38,111, plus £47,972 brought forward. The directors recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent., making 10 per cent., carrying forward £54,834. The restoration of buildings and plant at Widnes works after a serious fire in July last has been completed, and the factory is now in full working order.

"SANITAS" Co., LTD.—The profit for the year ended March 31, 1926, after deducting income-tax, was £52,837 (against £48,789 for 1924-25), and £1,171 was brought forward, the total credit on profit and loss being £54,008. After providing for the preference dividend

and £38,232, which is absorbed by the total dividend for the year on the ordinary shares, a balance of £1,124 is carried forward. During the year the controlling interest in the "Sanitas" Co., as represented by the ordinary shares, has been sold by Lever Bros. and acquired by the "Sanitas" Trust.

RETFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—A meeting of creditors was held recently at Bristol, when the liquidator of the company presented a statement of affairs, which showed liabilities £1,680, all due to unsecured creditors. The assets were estimated at £525 1s. (net, £255 1s.). The company was formed in July 1925, with a nominal capital of £2,000, to acquire and develop a patent in respect of shaving brushes, etc. According to a balance sheet prepared in December last, the six months' trading showed a net loss of £1,166. It was decided to confirm the appointment of Mr. A. J. Gardner as liquidator.

UNITED CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.—The directors' report for the year ended March 31, 1926, states that in spite of the long-continued general trade depression, the net profits earned are the greatest in the history of the company. This state of affairs is largely attributed to a steadily increasing appreciation of the company's specialities on the part of the public, resulting in a "record" output, which is especially gratifying in view of the fact that considerably less money has been expended in advertising. A full year's preference dividend of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum has been paid and charged in the accounts. The balance disposable is £5,729 8s. 10d., which the directors recommend be dealt with as follows: A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the founders' shares; a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on both the founders' and ordinary shares; to increase the reserve funds to £3,000; subject to such directors' remuneration as voted by the members, to carry forward the balance. The directors are pleased to report the continued payment of the bonus to the employees, which has already been charged in the accounts, before arriving at the balance disposable.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—The thirty-eighth annual meeting was held on June 7 at the office of the company, Nottingham, Mr. John C. Boot (chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report (*C. & D.*, June 5, p. 745), the chairman commented on the various items in the balance sheet and the profit and loss account, referring to the fact that the trading profit was £849,645, against £808,316 for the previous year. The sum set aside for the staff pension fund was increased to £25,000, making a total of £85,000. and in addition £3,000 has been added as interest at 5 per cent. on the sum standing in the balance sheet last year. Boots' employees (the chairman said) now exceed 15,000, and it will be realised that a very large capital sum is required before any definite pensions scheme can be launched which will be of material help to them, and, in the meantime, all deserving cases are being looked after. During last year the sum of £8,411 was paid out of profits for this purpose, the sum for the year ended March 1925 being £7,909. During the last three years the company have opened 113 new shops and have enlarged and brought up to date many of the older ones. Continuing, the chairman said: "You will hear with regret that, owing to his state of health, which has made it impossible for him to attend any meetings or to take any active part in the business for the past few years, my father, who founded this business 43 years ago, is retiring from the chairmanship and also from the Board of the company. But his interest in the firm is as keen as ever, and he remains by far the largest individual shareholder. Now that I have been elected to succeed him as chairman, I shall continue to have the benefit of his advice on any material point, thus ensuring, as far as is humanly possible, a continuity of the policy which has proved so successful up to now." The report and accounts were adopted. Mr. A. N. Bromley moved that the following directors be re-elected:—Messrs. P. C. Brett, M.D. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.P.S.; H. R. Gillespie, A.C.A.; J. E. Greenwood, M.A., LL.B., A.C.A.; H. B. Holthouse, F.C.S.; L. K. Liggett and A. L. Milne. In doing so he paid a high tribute to Sir Jesse Boot. The resolution was carried unanimously.

General Medical Council

(Continued from the C. & D., June 5, p. 761)

RESTORATIONS

The registrar reported that the names of the under-mentioned persons had been restored to the Medical Register:—

Burnett, Thomas G.	Monk, Henry G. H.
Coke, George H. (S.).	Norris, Samuel K. (S.).
Dina, Ahmed R. W.	Runting, Ernest A.
Eagles, Victor T. W. (S.).	Shaw, Alice I.
Hunter, Thomas V.	Villiers, Henry J. (I.).
McEnergy, William A.	

DISCIPLINARY CASES

The first disciplinary case taken was that of Mr. William Birkett, reported by the Dental Board (see p. 781). Mr. Birkett attended, accompanied by his counsel, who addressed the Council. After a reply by the Board's solicitor and deliberation *in camera*, the President announced that the respondent's name would be removed from the Dentists Register.

The case of Mr. John Edward Rees, L.R.C.P. Edin., etc., adjourned from the session of May 1925 (*C. & D.*, I, 1925, p. 816), came up for review. The charges had reference to convictions for drunkenness and motoring offences. Mr. D. Johns, who appeared for Dr. Rees, read several letters, which stated that the respondent's conduct had been good since he was last before the Council. The President said that, in view of this evidence, the Council did not see fit to direct that the name of Dr. Rees be erased from the Medical Register.

A similar case was that of Mr. Henry James Burke, L.R.C.P. Ireland, etc., Ivy House, Hadfield, who gave certain assurances in reply to questions by the President, and whose name was also retained on the Register.

Mr. Austin Heron, L.R.C.P. Irel., etc., registered as of West African Medical Service, had been summoned to appear on two charges, the hearing of which had been commenced in May 1925. The Council's solicitor stated that a letter had been received from Dr. Heron from Accra, asking for a postponement of the Council's decision for a further twelve months, when he would be able to attend. The Council acceded to the application.

Mr. Andrew George Tottenham Hanks, L.R.C.P. Irel., etc., 10 Edith Grove, Chelsea, S.W., appeared in answer to an adjourned summons charging him with drunkenness and other offences (*C. & D.*, II, 1925, p. 826). Dr. Hanks stated that he had been an abstainer for the past nine months, and would continue to abstain from alcohol. The President announced that, taking into consideration the testimonials in the respondent's favour and his promise to abstain from alcohol, his name would not be erased from the Register.

Mr. William Joseph Ryan, L.R.C.S. Edin., etc., Essendene Park, Caterham, was summoned in respect of three convictions for drunkenness. The Council's solicitor stated that the respondent's name had previously been struck off for similar convictions, but was afterwards restored to the Register. The Council directed his name to be again erased from the Register.

Mr. Abdallah Jacob Doweik, L.M.S.S.A., 265 High Street, Pendleton, was summoned for having invited patients of Dr. A. C. Russell, whose assistant or *locum tenens* he had been, to become patients of his. After various witnesses had given evidence, the case was dismissed.

Mr. Samuel Grahame Connor, M.B., C.M., 119 Oxford Street, London, W.1, 1889, U. Edin., appeared, accompanied by Mr. J. A. Hawke, K.C., and Mr. H. D. Roome, on the following charges:—

"(1) That being a registered medical practitioner you afforded to certain persons, who were to your knowledge drug addicts, namely:—(a) Mrs. D., (b) Captain G. H. J., (c) Miss B., (d) Miss C. Y., (e) Col. S. G., and (f) Miss B., facilities for obtaining dangerous drugs in the form of prescriptions to such persons under and by means of which they were enabled to obtain from chemists the drugs specified thereon, and which prescriptions while purporting to be issued by you in the ordinary course of *bona-fide* medical

practice and *bona-fide* medical treatment of such persons were not so issued.

"(2) That you having, as such registered medical practitioner, obtained for your own surgery use dangerous drugs and having the same in your possession or control supplied certain drug addicts, namely, (a) the said Miss C. Y. and (b) the said Col. S. G., therewith otherwise than in the course of *bona-fide* medical practice and *bona-fide* medical treatment:

"And that in relation to the facts alleged in the above two charges, you have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect.

"(3) That you were on March 29, 1926, convicted at Marlborough Street Police Court on each of three summonses for an offence against No. 9 of the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1920 (*viz.*, of failing to enter in a register kept for the sole purpose 50 grains of morphine purchased and obtained by you) and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division (such sentences to run consecutively) and also fined £50 in respect of each offence;

"And were also convicted on the same date and at the same Court of an offence against No. 5 of the said Regulations (*viz.*, of giving a prescription for the supply of morphine and failing in that prescription to specify the address of the person for whose use the prescription was given) and were fined £50;

"In respect of which convictions you, on April 16, 1926, appealed to the County of London Sessions, when the sentences of imprisonment were remitted, but the fines were ordered to stand and the appeals were dismissed with costs."

The complainants were the Home Office, for whom Sir Travers Humphreys appeared. After evidence had been given, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to May 1927.

PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITTEE

The following were appointed members of the Pharmacopœia Committee:—The President (chairman), Dr. Adams, Sir Robert Bolam, Dr. Kidd, Mr. Leathes, Dr. Mackintosh, Dr. Magennis, Sir John Moore, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Sir Nestor Tirard, Sir Norman Walker, Sir Holburt Waring, Dr. Wild.

The Committee reported that the number of copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, sold by the publishers between November 23, 1925, and May 28, 1926, was 1,036. The number sold in the year ended May 28, 1926, was 2,384. The number was again greater than that of the preceding year. The total number sold since the date of publication was 51,391. The stock remaining in the publisher's hands is 2,634 copies. The Conference sanctioned by the Council on November 30, 1925, was held on February 23, 1926 (*C. & D.*, March 6, p. 329). The Committee desired to express to the bodies represented, and to the delegates individually, their grateful acknowledgments for their courtesy, and the assurance given by them of their willingness to be of service in pharmacopœia revision. The Committee held a special meeting to consider the questions raised at the Conference, and others bearing on the subject of the preparations of the next Pharmacopœia. The Committee came to the conclusion that for the full elucidation of these questions it was expedient that an authoritative inquiry should be held, at which evidence of various kinds should be invited, and information not now in the possession of the Committee should be obtained. The Committee accordingly recommended:—That the General Medical Council request the Lord President of the Privy Council to take steps for the appointment of a suitable committee, including members of the Council, empowered to make inquiries, to collect information, to receive evidence, and to make recommendations on the question whether it is desirable to make any, and, if so, what, alterations in existing law or practice relating to the preparations or publication of the British Pharmacopœia, and to its adaptation to the requirements of the British Empire."

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said that new powers had been given to various bodies, new international agreements had been made, and one or two statutory bodies having direct reference to drugs had been established. The Therapeutic Substances Act did not come into operation until August next, and when it did a new body would have to be set up. Then there was the question of India and the Dominions, which were anxious to have a suitable Pharmacopœia.

Dental Board of the United Kingdom

THE Dental Board of the United Kingdom met at 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1, on May 25, 27 and 28, the chairman (the Right Hon. F. D. Acland) presiding. Following an intimation that two members of the Board were unavoidably absent came

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS,

which was devoted entirely to a discussion of the position with regard to the annual retention fee. On the present financial basis, said Mr. Acland, the annual income of the Board would be about £51,000 for several years, with a total expenditure of £43,500, leaving a balance in hand of £7,500. The chairman went on to point out that the question was not a simple one, as other important matters had a bearing on it. In a few months the requirement of dental services would be largely increased, owing to the provision of dental benefit under the Insurance scheme: it was probable that the amount available for this purpose would not be less than £2,000,000 a year. Mr. Acland continued:—

Much more important is the question whether the extra demand for dental service will be met by a sufficient supply of dentists. This opens up the question whether the numbers now entering the profession will maintain the numbers now on the Register. Before the war an annual entry of rather over 250 licentiates maintained a slightly increasing Register of about 5,000 practising dentists. Now the Register is over 14,000, and the number entering the schools last year, of whom some will not qualify, was 345. Making such allowances as I can, I do not believe that a Register of 14,000 will be permanently maintained unless 700 students a year enter the schools, and this number is just over double the present actual entry. There are many who believe that there should be one dentist to every three thousand of the population, and this would mean 16,000 dentists with an average entry to the schools of 800 a year. Now to what do these figures point? I must be quite frank. They point to the fact that in a few years' time the absolute monopoly of dental practice enjoyed by dentists may be difficult to defend, and that in consequence a very strong demand may arise for a lower qualification. Now these things are in the main not within our control, but to some extent they are, for we can do a good deal by our scheme of bursaries to add to the numbers entering the schools. And so far as our power reasonably goes, we should use it; for I lay this down with all the emphasis I can, that the first duty of those who possess a monopoly is to see that it is not so used as to give a scarcity value to the service which it represents. We have the tightest monopoly which is enjoyed by any profession, but at present no one complains of it, for the fees charged cannot be represented to be in excess of the value of the work done, and have in them no element of scarcity value. But are we sure that this would be so, or, what is more important, that it would be universally admitted to be so, if alongside of a very much increased demand for dental services there were a very considerable fall in the numbers on the Dental Register?

After adducing figures to show that with a changed scale of grants to students it would be possible to adopt an annual retention fee of £4, the chairman drew the conclusion that on a long view it would be unwise, in the general interests of the profession and the public, to reduce the fee permanently. This conclusion, however, did not negative the possibility of some other sort of reduction, and some temporary relief seemed to be "quite compatible with sound administration."

CHARGES AGAINST DENTISTS

The consideration of charges of "infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect" occupied a considerable part of the first two days of the session. The first case taken was that of Mr. Sidney Fingard, 251 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.4, adjourned from November 1925. Mr. Fingard, who was charged with excessive advertising, was represented by his solicitor. After the case had been taken a stage further, the solicitor explained that his client was abroad and out of reach of communications. After deliberation by the Board, the hearing was further adjourned to the November session. Other dentists who were summoned to appear on similar charges were Mr. William Henry Bowen, 78 Seven Sisters Road, N.7 (name retained); Mr. Edward Emanuel Moth, 34

Lordship Lane, S.E.22 (name retained); Mr. Charles Thomas Ward, 83 Albion Street, Southwick (name retained).

The case of Mr. William Birkett, 189 East India Dock Road, E.14, who was accompanied by his counsel on the first day of the hearing, comprised two charges originally brought in November 1925—one of display in excess of requirements on his premises, and one of charging for dentures not supplied—and two additional charges—one of employing a canvasser, and the other as follows:—

"(4) That being a registered dentist you caused notices of a prominent character to be inserted in the 'Barking, East Ham and Ilford Advertiser,' viz:—

"On January 23, 1926, the following: Mr. William Birkett, 519 Barking Road, Green Gate, Plaistow, E.13, desires to express the 'Season's Greetings to All.' N.B.—Notification of New Barking Address will be published at an early date.

"On February 13, 20 and 27, and March 6, 13 and 20, 1926, the following: Notice to the Public. Mr. William Birkett has now opened at 6 North Street, Barking. Hours—10 till 8 daily. Please Note.—The only Address now in Barking is as above.

"And on April 10 and 17, 1926, the following: Mr. William Birkett is now at 6 North Street, Barking (adjoining Co-operative Stores). Please Note.—Do not confound My Name with any other address in Barking. The above is My One and Only Address in the Town."

On the second day of the hearing, Mr. Birkett and his counsel were absent, and a telegram from the former stated that the counsel was out of London. After deliberation, the Board decided that the hearing of charges 1 and 4 should be adjourned, but that charges 2 and 3 had been proved, and the respondent's name should be erased from the Register.

The remaining cases were those of Mr. Thomas Henry Moulton, 10 Sutherland Avenue, W.9, convicted in a civil court of misdemeanour (name to be retained); Mr. Percy Wood, 149 Kensington, Liverpool, similarly convicted of misdemeanour (named to be retained); Mr. Frank Bamford, 4 Unity Square, Lincoln, similarly convicted of embezzlement (name to be retained); Mr. Charles Stuart Hoyland, 32 Carver Street, Sheffield, who had not attained the age of twenty-three on July 28, 1921 (named to be erased).

ANNUAL RETENTION FEE

After a discussion, in the course of which one motion was lost and another amended, the following resolution was agreed to: "That the fee payable for the retention of a dentist's name on the Register for 1927 and 1928 shall be £4." The chairman made it clear that the fee would automatically revert to £5 after the year 1928 unless a further amendment to the regulations was made.

COMMISSIONS DISCOURTEAGED

The following resolution was agreed to: "That this Board does not approve of the principle of a registered dentist paying, or allowing, a commission to any other person or body as a return for patients being sent or recommended to him, or for dental services rendered by him to such patients. That the question of the means by which the Board may best take action in carrying out this resolution be referred to the legal advisers for their consideration and report."

OTHER MATTERS

The report of the Examination and Education Committee recommended, *inter alia*, that a series of not more than four lectures be delivered in London, Manchester and Edinburgh during the autumn of 1927; and that a further series of post-registration lectures be delivered during the winter of 1926-27 in London, Manchester, Nottingham, Edinburgh and Belfast. The Educational Grants Committee reported that the sums allotted to seven dental schools during the past two years amount to £22,900 (including £8,715 still to be paid). One of the tables submitted by the Finance Committee shows an average excess of income over expenditure during the past three years amounting to £4,257. The Dental Health Education Committee reported that twenty-four lectures had been given during February, the majority in Gloucestershire and at welfare centres. Specimen lectures suited to different types of audience have been prepared, and other means of propaganda are in contemplation. Thanks to the chairman of the Board concluded the proceedings.

Sporting Events

A record number of members of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club assembled at Gullane on June 2 to compete for the captain's prize and for the special prizes offered by Mr. J. Finlay for the best fifteen holes. Scores were also taken for the Pinkerton-Gibson trophy. Play resulted as follows:—*Captain's prize*, J. J. Stone; *Special prize*, D. Barrie; *Special prize* (class 2), A. E. Kelly.

The London Chemists' Golfing Society held a meeting at Old Ford Manor Golf Club on June 3. The first round (for the President's prize) was a tie by Dr. Skelley and Mr. W. E. Cane. Bogey (for the Vinolia prize) was tied for by Messrs. A. W. Daniel, P. W. C. Trick and Dr. B. Yule. The leading scores were as follows:

<i>Medal</i>		<i>Bogey</i>	
Dr. J. W. Skelley	96-16=80	Dr. B. Yule	... 3 down
W. E. Cane	98-18=80	A. W. Daniel	... 3 down
S. Briggs	90-9=81	P. W. C. Trick	... 3 down
W. E. Shrive	98-16=82	S. Briggs	... 4 down
P. W. C. Trick	86-4=82	R. A. Daniel	... 5 down
Dr. B. Yule	86-3=83	W. Main	... 6 down
R. C. Green	94-10=84	T. W. D. Turner	8 down
W. Duncan	103-16=87		

The final shoot of the Pharmacists' Team Rifle Shooting Tournament for the "Maw Challenge Shield" of "The Script" Sports Club took place on the range of the Marylebone Rifle Club on May 31, the finalists being teams from the South-Western and the Ealing Association. After an exciting encounter the Ealing team was declared winner of the shield by a margin of four points. The teams and scores were as follows:—

<i>Ealing</i>		<i>South-Western</i>	
H. L. Ironmonger	... 100	W. F. Fitch	... 100
J. Chalmers (capt.)	... 99	A. M. Garden	... 93
F. R. Bateson	... 99	J. E. Monaghan	... 98
S. R. Hughes	... 93	F. G. Wells	... 97
R. F. Edkins	... 96	E. A. Atkins	... 96
T. Marns	... 96	G. F. Barratt (capt.)	... 95
Total	... 583	Total	... 584

For the Keall cup (highest individual average), Miss E. Sayers (S.E., the holder), A. G. Felton (N.), and C. B. Pratt (West Ham), whose teams were knocked out in the earlier rounds, recorded their third shoot, on the completion of which it was found that J. Chalmers (Ealing) and W. F. Fitch (S.W.) had tied for first place with averages of 99. These riflemen are now required to shoot a further round to decide the destination of the Keall cup.

The annual competition for the McMullan Challenge Cup, which is confined to the drug trade, was played on June 1 on Warrenpoint Links, kindly granted by the Council. About forty competitors took part, and a most enjoyable day was spent. The lowest cards returned in the preliminary stroke competition were as follows:—

<i>CLASS A (under 18)</i>		<i>CLASS B (18 and over)</i>	
G. W. T. McCann	84-12=72	C. Stewart	... 37-19=63
H. Rankin	88-14=74	H. McRoberts	... 38-18=70
J. Macauley	93-17=76	P. Mallon	... 93-22=71
F. D. McMullan	88-12=76	G. H. Simms	... 93-18=75
J. Nolan	83-12=76	J. C. C. Breakey	96-20=76
A. W. Mann	92-16=76		

As Mr. McCann was disqualified for an unintentional breach of rules, the final over eighteen holes between H. Rankin and C. Stewart resulted in a win for C. Stewart by one hole. Mr. Stewart is a member of the staff of Elliott, Thompson & Blair, wholesale druggists, Belfast. A consolation competition held in the afternoon resulted: Winner, H. M. Irwin, 34; tie for second place, H. Marshall and H. McRoberts, 36. At a meeting held after lunch the chair was taken by Mr. C. O'Hare, Ph.C., Newry, who, with Mr. C. O'Hagan, Newry, acted as hosts for the day. Mr. O'Hagan being absent through illness, Mr. O'Hare extended a cordial welcome to Warrenpoint Golf Course. A vote of thanks

to Mr. O'Hagan and Mr. O'Hare for their hospitality was proposed by Mr. H. Todd (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland), who expressed a hope that Mr. O'Hagan would soon be completely recovered from his recent illness. The proposition was seconded by Mr. S. E. Connor, Newry. The outgoing council, with the addition of Mr. C. O'Hagan and Mr. C. O'Hare to the list of Vice-Presidents, were re-elected on the proposition of Mr. J. Beatty, seconded by Mr. F. D. McMullan.

The competition for the Ayrton, Saunders trophy of the Scottish Chemists' Bowling Association was played at Perth, on June 2, with the following results:—

<i>Bathousie Green</i>			
J. T. Simpson, Glasgow	19	J. Carmichael, Fife-shire	... 13
C. J. Stuart, Paisley	14	J. R. Milne, Dundee	... 33
D. McGeorge, Perthshire	24	C. B. Lee, Glasgow	... 11
G. Jarvie, Dumbarton-shire	... 21	J. Livi, Dundee	... 17
<i>West End Green</i>			
H. P. Arthur, Glasgow	16	F. Stuart, Linlithgow-shire	... 18
J. W. Logan, Glasgow	14	J. B. McLaren, Fife-shire	... 22
J. A. Cochrane, Edinburgh	... 23	A. W. Ritchie, Forfar-shire	... 19

The members of the winning rink were: J. Ferguson, J. Thomson, G. Davie, J. R. Milne, all of Dundee; runners-up being: Messrs. C. Dawson (Aberfeldy), J. J. Forbes (Perth), J. D. Peters (Blairgowrie), and D. McGeorge (Couper Angus). After the game the bowlers assembled at the Royal George Hotel, where they were welcomed and entertained to high tea by Mr. J. B. McDonald, President, and Mr. Thomas Harley, secretary of Perthshire Pharmacists' Association. Mr. F. Stuart, Broxburn, President of the Bowling Association, who occupied the chair, suitably replied. The cup and badges were presented to the winning rink by Mr. A. Calder, representative of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Mr. Milne, Dundee, on behalf of his rink and himself, thanking the donors for the awards. The election of officers was as follows:—*President*, G. Jarvie, Kirkintilloch; *Vice-President*, T. Bayne, Edinburgh; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. F. Simpson, 268 Crown Street, Glasgow; *Committee*, G. Hair, J. W. Logan and W. Seivewright. Glasgow was the venue selected for next year, and it was decided that the knock-out competition for Travellers' trophy (single-handed) should take place in Glasgow in August or September. Following a social evening votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman, the retiring officers, to the Perthshire chemists for their hospitality, and to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Harley for their services to the secretary. The "Perthshire Advertiser," June 5, in addition to an account of the day's proceedings, had two excellent photographs of the competition, one of which depicted Mr. Thomas Harley in the rôle of spectator.



THE "INNER TOWN PHARMACY" OF M. EMBER AND DR. NAGY, BUDAPEST, OPENED IN 1922.

Linseed Cake Dangers

Leaflet No. 19 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture for the Government of Northern Ireland brings out some dangers from poisoning which may arise when feeding stock with linseed and linseed cake meal. It reads as follows:—

HOW TO FEED LINSEED TO CALVES

The attention of the Ministry has been drawn to several cases of calf poisoning caused by the feeding of linseed and linseed cake meal. Investigation has shown that in all cases the poisoning was due, not to the bad quality of the linseed or to the presence of some deleterious material, but to lack of care in preparing the food at the farm.

Linseed, in its various forms, is a valuable feeding stuff for cattle and, particularly, for rearing calves on farms where the bulk of the milk produced is sold or used in making butter. It is, however, necessary to exercise care in its preparation owing to the fact that linseed contains two substances—an enzyme and a glucoside—which, under certain conditions, produce prussic acid, a deadly poison to all forms of life.

The following points should be borne in mind when feeding linseed to young animals:—

(1) There is no risk of poisoning if linseed is fed dry, whether whole, crushed, or in the form of cake or meal, as the acid nature of the gastric juices (the juices in the stomach) prevent the action of the enzyme.

(2) There is considerable danger in feeding linseed or linseed cake meal after steeping in warm or even in cold water. These conditions are most favourable for the production of prussic acid, especially if the mash or gruel is allowed to stand for even a short time before using.

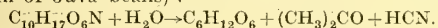
(3) If it is desired to feed the linseed cake meal or crushed linseed wet the following procedure should be adopted: Add the linseed in small portions to *boiling water*, 3 lb. of linseed to 2 gallons of water, and boil for twenty minutes. This will destroy the enzyme and obviate all risk of the formation of poison. It is a good practice to add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of wheat flour in the form of a paste five minutes before the gruel has finished boiling. This counteracts the laxative effect of the linseed and the gruel so formed may be kept for several days.

The Ministry has no hesitation in recommending that linseed cake and linseed cake meal should be fed dry to calves. No advantage is gained by preparing a gruel and adding it to the separated milk or buttermilk at feeding time. Better results will be obtained by giving the milk alone and then feeding the cake and meals dry in a trough than by adopting the troublesome and more costly method of making gruel. Moreover, if calves have been trained to eat dry meals they can be more easily weaned and kept in a thriving condition when the supply of milk has to be reduced.

In conclusion, it may be emphasised that cattle of all ages may be poisoned by the incorrect use of linseed and linseed cake. All risk can be avoided by feeding the material dry or by *boiling* it before use.

It is dangerous to steep any form of linseed in water that is not boiling, and then to feed it to cattle after it has been allowed to stand for some time.

The leaflet was brought to our notice by an Irish subscriber, who added that during his experience as a pharmaceutical chemist he had never known linseed to produce hydrocyanic acid. The leaflet is undoubtedly based upon research by S. M. J. Auld ("Journal of the South-Eastern College of Agriculture," Wye, for November 1911, p. 289), following work on Cyanogenesis in Plants by Dunstan and Auld ("Proceedings of the Royal Society," 1906, Parts IV, V and VI), who found that the majority of linseed cakes produced hydrocyanic acid in amounts averaging about 0.0036 per cent. The hydrocyanic acid causing poisoning is produced by enzymic hydrolysis of the glucoside linamarin (Jorissen), which is ordinarily present in linseed (and which is identical with the phaseolunatin of Java beans):—



The amount of cyanogenetic cake required to produce hydrocyanic acid poisoning is about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for a sheep and 2 to 3 lb. for an ox. The production of hydrocyanic acid in unheated linseed cake is comparatively rapid at blood heat. This property is destroyed on boiling with water, or the enzyme is inactivated by gastric juice. Hence, as pointed out in the leaflet, the necessity for feeding linseed or linseed cake meal *dry*, or alternately make a gruel by *boiling*.

Sheep Dips (Regulation) Order, 1926

WHEREAS the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has ascertained that in common practice there is risk in the use of Arsenical Dips in cases where sheep are dipped twice within the period prescribed by Orders of the Minister relating to Sheep Scab and Sheep Dipping and by Regulations of Local Authorities made thereunder;

Now, therefore, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1925, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Regulation of Use of Arsenical Sheep Dips

1. Where, by any Order of the Minister or by any regulation of a Local Authority made thereunder, the dipping of sheep twice in an approved sheep dip is required, with an interval of not less than 7, and not more than 14, days between the two dippings, the use for the second dipping of any dip containing arsenic is hereby prohibited.

Labels to be Affixed to Approved Sheep Dips

2. (1) Every package or vessel containing an approved sheep dip shall, before being placed on sale or delivered to a purchaser, be clearly and distinctly labelled by the manufacturer or vendor thereof, in a form approved by the Minister.

(2) In the case of every approved sheep dip of which arsenic is an ingredient the label shall include an additional statement to the effect that the dip contains arsenic and that its use for a second dipping, in cases where sheep are required by any such Order or regulation to be dipped twice with an interval of not less than 7 and not more than 14 days between the two dippings is prohibited.

Offences

3. If any sheep dip which has not been approved by the Minister is falsely marked with a statement or indication that it has been so approved, or if any sheep dip purporting to be an approved sheep dip is not marked with a label as required by this Order, the manufacturer and the retailer, or other person selling the dip, and the person who shall have so marked the dip or caused it to be so marked, knowing the same to have been falsely marked, or omitting so to mark the dip, as the case may be, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation

4. In this Order, "The Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries;

"Approved Sheep Dip" means a Sheep Dip which has been approved for the time being by the Minister for use for the purposes of the Orders of the Minister relating to sheep scab and sheep dipping in Great Britain, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, or purporting to be so approved;

"Sheep" includes lambs;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1394.

Commencement

5. This Order shall come into operation on the fiftieth day of May, nineteen hundred and twenty-six.

Short Title

6. This Order may be cited as the Sheep Dips (Regulation) Order of 1926. (a) 57-8 Vc. c. 57.

Business Changes

JOHN BROWNING, LTD., opticians, 138 Strand, London, W.C.2, have commenced business as chemists.

R. C. TREATT & Co., LTD., have removed to larger offices at 11 Hart Street, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

MR. J. E. SOUTHON, chemist and druggist, 5 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, has opened a business at 119 Cheapside, E.C.2.

MR. E. ELLIS OWEN, chemist and druggist, 31 High Street, Llanerchymedd, is shortly commencing business at The Pharmacy, Rhosneigr, Anglesey.

Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920

(10 & 11 Geo. V., Chap. 46)

(From "The London Gazette," June 4, 1926)

NOTICE is hereby given under the Rules Publication Act, 1893, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department proposes, after the expiration of forty days from this date, to make Regulations under Section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. V., Chap. 46) amending the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1921 (S.R. & O., 1921, No. 865).

The principal effect of the new Regulations is to carry out the recommendations contained in the report of the Ministry of Health Committee on morphine and heroin addiction which was published in February 1926. Opportunity has also been taken to remove the ambiguity which existed as to the requirements of Regulation 5 of the principal Regulations regarding the particulars to be inserted in prescriptions and to include a new Regulation requiring retail chemists to keep their stocks of Dangerous Drugs under lock and key.

Draft copies of the said Regulations may be obtained on application to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Home Office, Whitehall, June 4, 1926.

Draft Amending Dangerous Drugs Regulations

In pursuance of section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, I hereby make the following Regulations amending the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1921, hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations.

1. Regulation 5 of the Principal Regulations shall be amended and shall take effect as if—

(1) for the words "the total amount of the drug to be supplied on the prescription" were substituted the words "the total amount of the morphine, cocaine, ecgonine or diamorphine or salt thereof, to be supplied on the prescription, except that in the case of a preparation which is contained in the British Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex or the drug tariff issued by the Minister of Health for national health insurance purposes and which is not combined with any other preparation of any of the drugs not so contained, it shall be sufficient to state the total amount of the preparation to be supplied and"

(2) at the end of the first paragraph were inserted the following new paragraph:—

A prescription shall only be given by a duly qualified medical practitioner when required for purposes of medical treatment.

2. Regulation 7 of the Principal Regulations shall be amended and shall take effect as if the following proviso were added to paragraph (d) of the Regulation:—

Provided that the last foregoing provision shall not apply to any drug supplied to a person for his use by a medical practitioner or in accordance with a prescription if that person was at the time of the supply in course of receiving treatment from a medical practitioner in respect of addiction to any of the drugs or otherwise, and of being supplied with any of the drugs by or on a prescription given by that last-mentioned practitioner, and did not disclose that fact to the first-mentioned practitioner before the drug was supplied to him.

3. Every duly qualified medical practitioner, registered dentist and registered veterinary surgeon, shall, if not already required to do so in pursuance of Regulation 9 of the Principal Regulations, enter or cause to be entered in a register kept for the sole purpose in respect of each supply of each of the drugs purchased or otherwise obtained by him, the particulars shown in Schedule I (a) to the Principal Regulations.

4. If the Secretary of State is of opinion that there is reason to think that a duly qualified medical practitioner may be supplying, administering or prescribing any of the drugs either to or for himself or to or for other persons otherwise than as required for purposes of medical treatment, he may refer the case to a tribunal constituted in the manner described in the Schedule for examination and consideration, and if the tribunal so recommend, the Secretary of State may by notice in the London or Edin-

burgh "Gazette" withdraw the authorisation of such practitioner to be in possession of or to supply the drugs and may direct that the exception in Regulation 4 of the Principal Regulations in respect of drugs lawfully dispensed in pursuance of a prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner shall not apply in respect of prescriptions given by such practitioner as aforesaid.

5. Regulation 12 of the Principal Regulations shall be amended and shall take effect as if at the end were added the following sentence:—

"Where such person is a duly qualified medical practitioner or registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon, the Secretary of State may also, by notice given in the like manner, direct that the exception in Regulation 4 of the Principal Regulations in respect of drugs lawfully dispensed in pursuance of a prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner or registered dentist or registered veterinary practitioner shall not apply in respect of prescriptions given by such practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon as aforesaid."

6. A medical practitioner registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon shall not give any prescription for the supply of any of the drugs, if a direction has been given in pursuance of Regulation 4 or Regulation 5 of these Regulations that the exception in Regulation 4 of the Principal Regulations is not to apply in respect of prescriptions given by such practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon.

7. Every person authorised in pursuance of Regulation 10 of the Principal Regulations to carry on the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing the drugs shall keep the same in a locked receptacle of which the key shall be kept by himself or a qualified assistant.

8. These Regulations may be referred to as the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1926.

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall—1926.

SCHEDULE

Constitution of Tribunal

England.—The tribunal shall consist of three duly qualified medical practitioners appointed by the Secretary of State, one of whom shall be nominated by the General Medical Council, one by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and one by the British Medical Association, together with a legal assessor appointed by the Secretary of State.

Scotland.—The tribunal shall consist of three duly qualified medical practitioners appointed by the Secretary of State, one of whom shall be nominated by the General Medical Council, one by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and one by the British Medical Association, together with a legal assessor appointed by the Secretary of State.

Wills

MR. JAMES WALKER, manufacturing chemist, 10 Campbell Street, Helensburgh, who died on October 10, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £2,438 7s. 1d.

DR. GEORGE BOOTH, M.D., J.P., St. Helens Lodge, Sheffield Road, Chesterfield, formerly in business as a chemist and druggist in Market Place, Chesterfield, who died on February 18, left estate of the gross value of £5,742 10s. 10d., with net personalty £213 11s. 4d.

MR. GEORGE SHIACH KITCHIN, chemist and druggist, 116 & 120 Nithsdale Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow, who died on February 13, left personal estate valued at £5,082 9s. 2d. Probate has been granted to John Brough McVittae, chemist, 27 Langside Place, Langside, Glasgow, David K. Michie, and Andrew B. Gilmour.

ZANZIBAR MEDICINE IMPORTS.—During 1925 the Protectorate imported 3,387 oz. quinine and its preparations from the United Kingdom valued at Rs. 9,171; the value of unenumerated medicines imported amounted to Rs. 1,17,724, of which the United Kingdom shipped Rs. 66,516; India, Rs. 24,618; Madagascar, Rs. 6,880; United States, Rs. 5,655; Tanganyika, Rs. 5,305; France, Rs. 3,777; Germany, Rs. 3,683.

Modern Physico-Chemistry and its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

XXXVI. Heat a Mode of Motion (or Ethereal Dynamics)—IV

In the last article it was shown that the production of waves depended upon relative displacement in space. Hereafter it will be found that the relative fixity of matter (cohesion) and the comparative fluidity of space between (viscosity) also enters into displacement phenomena, many of which energy transformations are directed (or polarised) in space. Ethereal displacements, designated generally as electromagnetic waves, enter into all scientific studies, notably physical manifestations or chemical transformations due to heat, light and electricity. The undulatory theory of light calls for motion in space in the form of spreading waves in the ether (Article X), whereas pulsating jets of this medium best explain the photo-electric emission of electrons (and fit in with quantum dynamics (cf. article XXV). Fig. 45, article XXXV, clearly brings out that the form of wave motion in a medium (or the form of flow in space) is conditioned by both the arrangement of the "holes" or spaces between (inertial) matter and the relative fixity (or resistance) of the latter to energy of motion (flowing in fluid form). Thus the fluid flow of ether itself may take the form of spreading waves (in fluids consisting of this medium containing free or sliding particles of matter), or it may consist of jet-like pulses of fluid forced between atoms which are attached to one another in space (as in solids). In either case, however, displacement can only be produced and continued by an expenditure of energy (to do the work of displacement). There may be circumstances under which there is apparently an accentuation of wave motion without work (see Fig. 45, Article XXXV), but this only results through a redistribution of energy, in wave motion should there be no change in the total work done. [Any access of energy without work would be a "creation" thereof. Fig. 44 illustrates by its shading that each eccentuated motion corresponds to a like retardation elsewhere.] Ultimately all energy transformations flow from changes in the distribution of matter in space, the unsolved problems being whether energy arises from the annihilation of matter, as otherwise matter represents an unending (circulatory) motion in space.

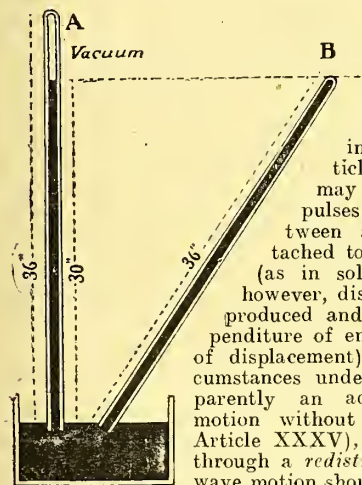


FIG. 46.—The flow of ether illustrated by the rise of mercury into a vacuum.

An ordinary mercury barometer tube will serve to illustrate the reality of ethereal displacement, unless of course the existence of ether be denied *in toto*, an idea of "emptiness" definitely contradicted by the transmission of radiant energy through a vacuum. Fig. 46 depicts at A a 36-inch glass barometer tube sealed at one end, which has been filled with mercury and inverted in a bowl of mercury. The mercury is maintained by atmospheric pressure at a height of about 30 inches in this vertical tube, leaving an apparently empty space above. This is what is commonly known as a vacuum, and consists of ether, void of matter, except for traces of mercury, vapour, etc. Leaving out of the question whether absolute (empty) space can exist or not, there is certainly a much greater separation between the atoms of mercury vapour in the upper part of the tube than in the liquid mercury below. On tilting the barometer tube sideways the liquid mercury rises and completely fills the tube. Our immediate interest centres around what has happened

during the displacement of the ethereal medium which just previously occupied the evacuated space. If ether is an incompressible fluid (which agrees with its perfect elasticity, cf. Article VIII) it can only escape by flowing downwards through the mercury or outwards through the glass tube. Experience tells us that whatever flow occurs will depend upon work being done against the total resistance to flow (through both mercury and glass). Certainly the almost frictionless ease with which the ether of space penetrates between particulate matter leads us to believe that the mercury merely fills into an empty vacuum (i.e. without displacing anything), this, however, being entirely contrary to the properties of an incompressible ether. In the next article it will become evident that there is an ethereal friction or actual production of heat in the displacement of the ethereal medium relative to matter. It will suffice now to state that the flow of ether takes place through both mercury and glass in respective amounts proportionate to the passageways therein (i.e. according to their conductivity," which is the inverse property, or the reciprocal, of effective resistance). It is also obvious that the displaced ether is driven between coherent particles of matter. Not only is the ether sub-divided into tiny jets, but the particles of matter will be forced apart. If the ether be pushed backwards and forwards a sufficient number of times heat and light result due to a combination of vibratory matter with ethereal radiation.

A real understanding of wave motion in space has been and is still hampered by classical or Maxwellian electrodynamics, which resolves electromagnetic effects into vector components representing forces of hypothetical electric and magnetic fields (i.e. stresses in empty space). Article XXV exposes the wholly imaginary basis of electrodynamics, and since, so far as physico-chemistry is concerned, this has been eclipsed by quantum dynamics, there is no need for further explanations. It is sufficient to state that wave motions represented by sine-curves, diagrams of electromagnetic loops from wireless antennae, or lines of electrostatic force radiating from electrons, are fictitious; however convenient they may appear to be in explaining diagrammatically the working of wireless transmissions. Quantum dynamics in effect regards quanta as darts of radiant energy (Articles X and XXIV), which self-same differentiation between moving and relatively stationary space promptly leads to a quantisation or atomism of space itself (Article XXII). This procedure once more adds to the list of ready-made assumptions of motion pre-existing in space and causes yet another obscuration of scientific thought, because this is merely a disguised form of perpetual motion. Such oversight is an inevitable outcome of the tendency of mathematical physicists to regard radiation in space and the motion of matter as distinctive physical phenomena which can occur separately, whereas they are inevitably conjoined in any of their manifestations. For example, the conception of a light dart represents energy in space completely divorced from matter, or in other words motion without a cause—which is absurd. Thus we know that light continues only so long as the lamp burns, and that it can be seen only when there is something to show it up (Article XXIII). The above considerations make it obvious that only by refusing to separate matter and space can one prevent going astray in regard to energy exchanges in general, which energy transformations are always in progress (i.e. are natural phenomena), irrespective of whether they are self-evident or not. The conception of displacement (Articles III, IV and V) enables one to define relative motion in terms of work, and apply this to any motion in, or of, the medium itself. Furthermore, Article XXXIII explains phases of relative motion and shows how the stream-lining of the moving body indicates the direction of flow of the medium. Thence it is but a short stage further to find that a flow in space separates and energises matter, whilst the coupling together or condensation of matter squeezes out ether and liberates energy.

Each and every example of action and reaction is accompanied by corresponding compensatory movements between space and matter, and the form of energy equilibration depends upon the flow of ether from condensing, or towards separating, matter.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury on June 2 gave the following proportions of direct and indirect taxation: Direct, 64.64 per cent.; indirect taxation, 35.36 per cent.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE

Colonel Day asked the Postmaster-General on June 2 the number of parcels delivered on the cash-on-delivery system to the last convenient date?

Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson: The number of parcels delivered under the inland cash-on-delivery system from the inception of the service on March 29 up to and including May 22 is just over 90,000.

FINANCE BILL

The Committee stage of the Finance Bill has been taken this week in the House of Commons. When Clause 2, dealing with the continuance of the war-time increase in the medicine duties, was brought up, the question of codification of the Statutes was raised. This was promised last year, but it was stated by the Treasury that drastic revision is required in place of codification. There was on June 8 a long discussion on Clause 10, which deals with the continuation and amendment of Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, for the Government, referred to the necessity of the duties on optical glass and chemicals from a national point of view. These industries have shown, he said, a record of improvement in quality, in research, in methods of manufacture, and a record of steadily falling prices. The pre-war production of fine chemicals was about 10 per cent. of the country's consumption; now the production is 75 per cent. There is an extraordinary advance, he said, not only in quantity, but in quality as well, and an export trade is beginning, too. Take insulin, a vitally important drug. In insulin, which we have entirely developed under the protection of these duties, we have now a very large share not only of the home market but of the world market as well. The quality is quite excellent. I take it, he continued, that is why the foreigner is buying it. We have been told, over and over again, from those benches how vitally important it is to get an opening for your scientific men and your chemists in industry. The development of this fine chemical industry has made that opening. It has made a commercial profession for these men, with the result that you have got three or four times the number of skilled chemists who were employed before. Again, with these chemicals, prices are falling all the time, and, what is most interesting, the fall in prices is most marked wherever we have competition with a foreign monopoly. Take a substance which is known to every amateur photographer—metol. It has another and longer name of some eighteen syllables, but I understand metol is the short name by which it is generally known. Before the war the Germans had a monopoly, and they used to charge, even to professional photographers, who got a discount, 21s. a lb. We established the manufacture of metol in this country, and to-day the price is 9s. a lb. Those who are acquainted with the industry could cite case after case where the same thing has happened. If you let the industry go by the board, what will happen? Will prices fall still further? Not a bit of it. The monopoly will be restored and the price will be put up. There is another feature in connection with these chemicals. You are not only establishing an industry very important in itself—important as a training ground for chemists, important for research, and important to industries—but you are helping to establish a chemical engineering industry. Orders have been placed by these chemical manufacturers for machinery that they never required before, and that has led to the development of a section of the engineering industry which has not existed hitherto. It is not only of benefit to this country, but you get development within the Empire.

Personalities

AMONG the officers installed at the consecration meeting of the Loyalty Masonic Lodge at Blackburn, on June 3, was Mr. J. W. W. Openshaw, chemist and druggist, who was invested as Almoner.

THE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed Mr. J. R. Jackson, deputy-chief veterinary officer of the Department, to be chief veterinary officer in place of the late Sir Stewart Stockman.

M. A. BENZON, President of Danmarks Apotekerforening, an office which he has held for thirty-two years, made a gift of 100,000 kroner to the society's funds on his retirement. In recognition of the many services rendered to the profession, M. Benzon was unanimously elected an honorary member of the society.

THE Royal Warrant Holders' Association held a luncheon at the Connaught Rooms on June 3, 1926, in honour of the King's birthday. Among those present connected with the drug trade were:—Mr. E. P. Austen (The Erasmus Co., Ltd.), Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith (The Apollinaris Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. R. Collins (D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.), Captain R. Gosnell (John Gosnell & Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. H. Idris (Idris & Co., Ltd.), Mr. S. H. Kirkland, Mr. F. A. Lawman and Mr. L. A. Limmer (Vinolia Co., Ltd.), Mr. A. B. P. Roberts (A. & F. Pears, Ltd.).

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

BRYSON.—At 111 Hamilton Road, Rutherglen, Glasgow, on June 6, the wife of R. Bryson, chemist and druggist, of a son.

FRASER.—At Duguid Street, Buckie, on June 3, the wife of Edward Fraser, of a daughter.

SMITH.—At 10 Cranley Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, on June 3, the wife of J. D. Smith (Freudentheil, Smith & Co., importers and exporters, London, E.C.3), of a daughter.

TROTTER.—At 49 Arklet Road, Drumoyne, Glasgow, on May 11, the wife of J. Trotter, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

WALKER.—At 293 Main Street, Barrhead, Glasgow, on May 23, the wife of G. Walker, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages

CAMPBELL—MERSON.—At Palmerston Place Church, Edinburgh, on June 5, by the Rev. Joseph Johnston, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. W. Reid, B.D., M.C., Thomas Cockburn, son of Mr. Samuel Campbell, Ardleven, Dumbaron, to Margaret Fowlie Merson, M.A. (Hons.), daughter of Mr. G. F. Merson, F.R.S.E., Ph.C., 9 Hampton Terrace, Edinburgh.

COUPAR—FERRIER.—At Easter Clepington House, Dundee, on June 9, John Bruce Coupar, M.P.S. (proprietor of James Hardie & Son, chemists, Union Street), to Jean Duncan Ferrier, M.P.S., second daughter of Mr. Hugh Ferrier, M.R.C.V.S., Easter Clepington House.

GUYER—TAYLOR.—At St. Peter's Church, Luton Place, Edinburgh, on June 5, Ronald Brett, elder son of the late Mr. Richard Glode Guyer, Ph.C., 167 Mayfield Road, to Ruth, younger daughter of Mr. J. D. Taylor, Liberton.

HEPBURN—MASTERTON.—At Hamilton, on June 2, Charles Thomson Hephurn, chemist and druggist, to Miss J. H. Masterton.

JENNINGS—PICKERING.—At the Church of the Ascension, Balham Hill, London, S.W., on June 9, George Cecil Jennings, Ph.C., son of Mr. R. T. Jennings, Ph.C., M.P.S., L.P.S.I., Wandsworth Road, S.W.8, to Violet Babette (Betty), only daughter of Mr. P. Pickering, 41 Gaskarth Road, Balham, S.W.12.

Deaths

BACON.—At Crewe Cottage Hospital, on May 24, Mr. Thomas Bacon, aged sixty-three. At the age of fourteen Mr. Bacon commenced work at the pharmacy of the late Mr. E. Booth, chemist and druggist, Chester Bridge, and he ultimately became manager of the business. He had been a member of the Town Council for four years.

CLEGHORN.—At Cape Town, on May 6, Mr. George R. Cleghorn, from hæmorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Cleghorn was a student at Bloomsbury Square, 1901-02, and, after qualifying, returned to the Cape, and for some time was associated with Mr. George Darroll, who was a partner in Mr. George Cleghorn's father's business (Cleghorn & Darroll). Later on, George started for himself in Castle Street, and built up a capital dispensing business. For some years he served on the Cape Pharmacy Board, and was a prominent freemason. He leaves a widow, but no children.

CRUICKSHANK.—At 20 Fort Street, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, on May 10, suddenly, Mr. Alexander Cruickshank, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-eight. Prior to his career in South Africa Mr. Cruickshank took the B.Sc. degree and was appointed a lecturer in the Aberdeen University. During a long vacation he came to visit a brother who was working in Kimberley. On the advice of one whom he met on board ship, he made the acquaintance of Cecil Rhodes, then at the zenith of his power. As the outcome, Mr. Cruickshank became one of the first assayers of the De Beers Company. In his association with this company he travelled the length and breadth of South and Central Africa. During the siege of Kimberley he was an officer in the Medical Corps, and in 1903 he received a special appreciation from the Grand-Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England "for distinguished services in aid of the sick and wounded troops during the recent South African campaign." In later years ill health compelled him to relinquish his position with De Beers. Returning to Scotland, he qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1912. On his return to South Africa he settled in Bloemfontein, where he built up a successful business, and was held in the highest respect not only by the native community but by citizens as a whole. During the funeral every chemist in Bloemfontein closed his shop as a mark of respect. The large assembly at the interment included the President of the O.F.S. Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. H. H. Greenwood), Mr. F. Carter (vice-president), Mr. L. Gunn (hon. secretary), and practically every member of the Society in Bloemfontein. A wreath was sent from the President and members of the O.F.S. Pharmaceutical Society, besides others from individual members.

ELLIS.—At Sheffield, on June 3, Mr. Bernard Ellis, LL.B., barrister-at-law, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-three. Mr. Ellis, who was born at Sutton-in-Ashfield, served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. Clayton, the Wicker, Sheffield. He studied at University College, Nottingham, and assisted in launching a debating society among his fellow-students. After passing the Qualifying examination in 1897, he had experience with Boots, Ltd.; in 1906 he commenced business on his own account in Ecclesall Road, Sheffield, where he was subsequently joined by his brother, Mr. Arthur Ellis, chemist and



MR. B. ELLIS, LL.B.

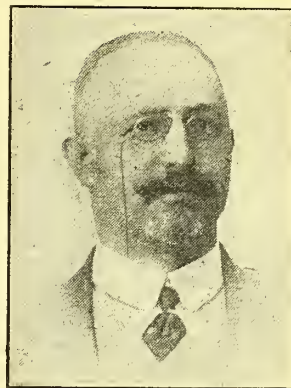
druggist. The business was converted into a limited company in 1917. Mr. Ellis's ability and energy prompted him to read for the Bar, and eventually to take the bachelor of laws degree at Sheffield University in 1921. As a barrister he had a considerable practice in local courts. He served a term of office as Vice-President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical

Society, and was in frequent request as a lecturer on legal subjects, and also as a political speaker. Another body in which Mr. Ellis was interested was the Incorporated Secretaries' Association, of the local section of which he was a founder and Vice-President. He leaves a widow, a son and two daughters.

FERBER.—At "Holmdene," Milton Road, Ickenham, on June 7, Mr. Robert Ferber, aged fifty-one. Mr. Ferber established himself in business as a medicinal capsule maker in 1896 in Upper Thames Street, and later in Southwark Bridge Road. About four years ago the business was taken over by Jules Denoual & Co., together with the services of Mr. Ferber. The business will be carried on as hitherto.

GUEST.—At Prestwich, Manchester, on June 9, Mr. John Douglas Guest, chemist and druggist. Mr. Guest, who qualified in 1905, was a well-known member of the Manchester Chemists' Golfing Society.

SAALFELD.—At his residence, "Courtlands," Kew Gardens, Surrey, on June 5, suddenly, Mr. Adolphe Saalfeld. For forty years the late Mr. Saalfeld was intimately connected with the trade in perfumery, raw materials, etc., and he built up in Manchester the well-known house which is identified with his name. About sixteen years ago, he acquired a controlling interest in the business of Sparks, White & Co., Ltd., Albion Mills, East Tenter Street, London, E.1, of which company he was chairman. In 1924, the London and the Manchester businesses joined forces, Mr. Saalfeld continuing to hold the post of chairman of directors. In private life, as in business, he was widely known and highly respected. Mr. Saalfeld was a great traveller, and was one of the few survivors of the "Titanic" disaster in 1912. The funeral took place on June 8 at Golders Green Cemetery.



MR. A. SAALFELD

MORRIS.—At Meifod, on June 7, Mr. Morris Davies Morris, chemist and druggist. Mr. Morris, who passed the Modified examination in 1873, carried on business at Meifod for more than forty years. He represented his parish on the county council for a time.

MOTT.—In Birmingham General Hospital, on June 8, Sir Frederick Walker Mott, F.R.S., M.D., LL.D., aged seventy-two. Sir Frederick Mott specialised in mental diseases, using the term in a wide sense. As pathologist to the London county asylums for twenty-seven years he became associated with the late Dr. Maudsley, another brilliant worker in the same field, who spent a considerable sum in endowing research. General paralysis of the insane, precocious dementia and encephalitis lethargica were three of the disorders in which he carried out original investigations. Numerous contributions to text-books and periodical literature have appeared from his pen.

PICKOP.—At Blackburn, on June 2, Mr. James Devonport Pickop, retired chemist and druggist, aged eighty-five. Mr. Pickop, who was connected with an old legal and medical family well known in Lancashire, was born at Teckholes. He served his apprenticeship to his cousin, the late Mr. C. Pickop, Darwen Street, Blackburn; eventually he opened on his own account in the same thoroughfare, conducting a prosperous concern for a long period. He retired from business several years ago. Mr. Pickop is survived by three sons and two daughters.

PILKINGTON.—At 183 Marsland Road, Brooklands, Cheshire, on June 1, Miss Madge Pilkington, B.Sc., chemist and druggist, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pilkington, aged twenty-five. Miss Pilkington was the winner of the Manchester scholarship in 1922. She passed the Qualifying examination in 1923, and graduated B.Sc.

in Pharmacy at Victoria University, Manchester, last year. Miss Pilkington had been in partnership with her father, Mr. John Pilkington, chemist and druggist, for the past two years.

STOCKMAN.—At 12 Woodside Place, Glasgow, on June 2, Sir Stewart Stockman, M.R.C.V.S., chief veterinary officer to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, aged fifty-six. Sir Stewart Stockman died while on a visit to his brother, Dr. Ralph Stockman, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Glasgow University. Sir Stewart received his training at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, and subsequently studied in Paris and Brussels. He served in the South African war, and then entered the Indian Civil Veterinary Department. In 1905 he was appointed chief veterinary officer to the Board of Agriculture; he soon succeeded in establishing a research laboratory, in which his brilliant experimental methods had adequate scope. During the European war he popularised methods of spraying infected horses, giving informal lectures with demonstrations (*C. & D.*, 1918, p. 863). Sir Stewart was joint editor of the "Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics," President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1924-25, and a member of the Government Committee for investigating foot-and-mouth disease, the chairman of which (Lieutenant-General Sir William Leishman) died on the same day. His widow is a daughter of Sir John McFadyean, Principal of the Royal Veterinary College.

THATCHER.—On June 3, Mr. Robert Thatcher, 111 Dora Road, Wimbledon Park, London, S.W.19, senior partner of Epps, Thatcher & Co., 60 Jermyn Street, S.W.1 (forty years with James Epps & Co., Ltd.), aged sixty-seven.

WATKINSON.—At Congleton, on June 2, following an operation, Mr. William Harrison Watkinson, M.P.S., 9 High Street, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Watkinson was a son of the late Mr. J. W. Watkinson, chemist and druggist, Farnworth, Bolton. He was educated at Farnworth Grammar School, and served his apprenticeship to his father, qualifying in 1889. After carrying on a business at Little Hulton for a time, he acquired the pharmacy of the late Mr. S. Cotterill, Ph.C., at Congleton nineteen years ago. Mr. Watkinson was a member of the Cheshire Pharmaceutical Committee, and also served on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee of the Cheshire Insurance Committee. In addition, he had been for many years a member of the local Old Age Pensions Committee. A keen sportsman, he was a prominent supporter of the Mossley Golf Club and the Victoria Badminton Club.

WILLCOCKS.—Recently, Mr. H. S. Willcocks, chairman of H. S. Willcocks & Co., Ltd., chemical merchants, Manchester. Mr. Willcocks, who was born in 1871, founded his business in 1893, and was highly respected throughout the chemical trade. He was also interested in Empire cotton growing, and was on his return from a cotton farm in South Africa when he died suddenly in Cape Town. He was well-known in golfing circles in Lancashire and Cheshire. At the funeral service, which was held at St. John's Church, Altrincham, on June 14, the senders of floral tributes included the Chemical Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association. Mr. A. G. Willcocks succeeds him as chief of the Manchester business.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (i.e., each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Iodised Pyridine Derivatives.—Compounds possessing bactericidal properties can be obtained by diazotising β or β' amino-pyridines and treating the diazotised solution with potassium iodide. (A. Binz. 251,578.)

Enzymes.—A process for separating enzymes from their solutions, consisting in saturating the alkaline solution, e.g., malt extract, pancreas gland extract, with salt, and precipitating the enzymes by the addition of sodium naphthalene- α -monosulphonate. (Kalle & Co. A.G. 251,405.)

Trade Notes

RASEVAN.—Norman Evans & Rais, Ltd., 50 Ellesmere Street, Hulme, Manchester, makers of Rasevan moth-killer, invite applications for trade terms.

MEGGESON & Co., Ltd., New Church Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E., inform us that their offices and works will be closed on June 12 for the annual outing.

CHATELAIN'S REMEDIES.—Heppells, Ltd., 16 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, have acquired the British rights in Chatelain's remedies, the principal ones being Urodonal, Jubol, Globeol, and Pageol.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID.—James Wilkinson & Son, Ltd., Chemical Works, Tinsley Park Road, Sheffield, specialise in hydrofluoric acid and the fluorides. The company also prepare specially pure mineral acids for analytical purposes.

CLOSED FOR STOCKTAKING.—The Bethnal Green offices and works of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., will be closed for stocktaking and the annual outing on June 29, June 30, and July 3. During this period small urgent orders will be dealt with through the Plough Court and Vere Street branches.

"AERATED BEVERAGES, CORDIALS, ETC."—Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., Standard Works, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, have published the seventh edition of this work, which is only obtainable direct from them. The sale is confined to members of the aerated water and allied trades.

OPAL GLASSWARE.—National Glass Co., Ltd., 1 Charterhouse Street, London, E.C.1, specialise in opal glassware for use with the Amerscal quick-thread cap, suitable for pomades and face creams. A few of the shapes are figured in the company's advertisement in this issue. Particulars and prices of the numerous kinds will be sent on application.

LACTO-DEXTRIN FOOD.—Coates & Cooper, 41 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3, who were recently appointed sole agents for the dietetic products of the Battle Creek Food Co., Michigan, inform us that Lacto-Dextrin is now obtainable through all wholesale distributing houses. Persons under treatment for affections which require changes in the flora of the intestines take this food in liberal quantities.

"HORSE OWNER'S HANDY NOTE BOOK."—Harvey & Co., (Dublin), Ltd., 49 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin, have just published the twenty-first edition of this 64-p. book. It deals with the common diseases of the horse in an interesting manner, and indicates when any of the Harvey remedies should be used. The prices of the various articles are given, and the horse-owner is recommended to obtain them through chemists.

OSTELIN COMPOUND.—We have this week had an opportunity of examining a new product of the Glaxo Company, Ostelin with malt extract and orange juice. This preparation is an important combination, as in addition to acting as a vehicle for Ostelin it contains the various vitamins in definite proportions. Ostelin takes the place of cod-liver oil usually combined with malt extract and the orange juice supplies the anti-scorbutic properties necessary in diet. The taste of the preparation is very pleasant, so that no difficulty will be experienced in getting children or fastidious invalids to take it. The Ostelin compound is retailed at 2s. 6d. and 4s. a jar, the trade discount being 20 per cent.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

A/46. Acriviolet	T/96. Nithis or Nethis perfume (French)
J/76. Democetyl	P/96. Punkt reducing rollers
A/46. Durovascine	B/46. "Rubaway" flesh reducer
M/155. Germanium di-oxide (for anaemia)	B/265. Tikitiki (East Indies preparation)
H/56. Iodilin capsules (not Iodipin)	O/76. Vermikol (present address)
S/46. Irophan tablets	
K/66. Latherol liquid soap	
A/295. Mavis hot-water bottle	

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Galenic Pharmacy

is shown by your latest editorial article on compiling a pharmacopœia (*C. & D.*, June 5, p. 754) to be a much more important subject than it is usually credited with being. It has always been to me a most fascinating subject, and I have noted with regret how it has suffered from increasing neglect during the past fifteen or twenty years. How many of the present generation of duly qualified chemists and druggists really know all they ought to know about the chemical compounds and galenicals which you have shown are so prone to change and deterioration? If we were to recover our grasp of this subject, which is so peculiarly our own, and depend less upon the superior practical knowledge of wholesalers, we should be establishing a firm foundation on which to base a claim that pharmacists only should be permitted to deal in the preparations of the B.P. and B.P.C., as has been suggested from time to time. At present many of us know little more about galenicals which are also sold by grocers than the grocers themselves know, and I sometimes wonder whether the latter may not get rid of their stocks of galenicals more quickly than the average chemist, with the result that what they offer for sale may be fresher and more active.

Analysts,

in my opinion, are much more likely to be wrong than pharmacists, when they come to examine medicines dispensed by the latter; and I have often wished it might be possible to submit to them for analysis mixtures compounded by themselves or under their supervision. The personal equation undoubtedly leads often to errors in judgment in chemical analysis, and the work on which Dr. J. F. Tocher comments is of particular interest as showing why analysts tend to find more or less of some ingredient than the dispenser has actually put in the mixture. When analysts disagree in their statements of results, it may be assumed that their personal equations show different variations; and the probability is that, of the various parties concerned, the dispenser is frequently the one who most nearly approaches to accuracy. But, as you so sapiently point out, it is always the analyst who is regarded by the authorities as being above suspicion. In future, however, we shall do well to remember the weakness revealed by the Pearsons.

May Pharmacists

rectify matters when prescriptions presented to them do not comply in every detail with the Dangerous Drugs Regulations? Your correspondent "Non-run" seems justified in challenging the statement of Sir William Willcox on this point, in his letter published by you on June 5 (p. 768), and he has much reason on his side when he contends that a prescription not written in accordance with the requirements of the law is not legally a prescription at all. It is certainly not one that a pharmacist can dispense without risking trouble. The direction of least resistance is to refuse the prescription and thus act upon the principle of "safety first." Though it goes against the grain for those of us who respect the old traditions of pharmaceutical service to disoblige or inconvenience a customer, and to reveal a prescriber's oversight. At the same time, I am all in favour of the doctor being made to realise how troublesome the oppressive Regulations can be.

The Sale of Old Mortars,

of which you have a record in your issue of May 29, caused me to turn up an article you published in 1907 by Mr. Daniel Davison, Ph.C. Mr. Davison took the collecting of these interesting articles very seriously and, I think, intended to write a book about them. From time to time you have described old mortars and indicated their whereabouts sufficiently frequently to show that there are, so many and of such varied character and origin as to make it appear certain that a loan exhibition would be interest-

ing and, I think, attractive. An exhibition of them was given in the New York College of Pharmacy about ten years ago, at which over a hundred specimens were shown. Some were of quite exceptional interest, particularly the large Italian one belonging to Signor Enrico Caruso, which he purchased from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection for \$3,000. Another remarkable specimen was Captain Cook's mortar; there is documentary evidence to prove that this mortar accompanied him round the world. It is a comparatively plain mortar with four handles, and bearing the crowned Tudor rose between the handles. There was a fine Oriental one, also lent by Signor Caruso, which has an octagonal shape and very heavy drop handles. Perhaps the most desirable mortar shown was one which is now in possession of the College. It is of Assyro-Babylonian origin and is made of brass; it is covered with fine decorative work and inscriptions, which are carved. There must be many interesting metal mortars available in this country for a similar exhibition.

The Chelsea Physic Garden,

to which attention has lately been drawn, was in danger, some years ago, of passing into the hands of speculative builders. The Society of Apothecaries, towards the end of the last century, found the cost of its maintenance to be too heavy. So it was proposed that the local authorities should acquire it as an open space for the public. Sir Hans Sloane's deed of bequest, however, did not permit of this being done, inasmuch as he had made it a condition that when the Society failed to deliver annually fifty dried specimens of plants to the Royal Society this latter body should have the reversion of the gardens, and in the event of the Royal Society declining the trust it should pass into the hands of the Royal College of Physicians. Both these bodies refused the undertaking, and as legal authority said that in these circumstances it had become incumbent upon the three Societies to obtain the highest possible value for site and to apply the proceeds to some object consonant with the original bequest, a way out of the difficulty was found by approaching the Charity Commissioners. By this action a happy means was found of preserving this delectable old garden, under modified conditions, as an open space and in the interests of botanical and horticultural science.

The Mystery

of the reproduction of ferns must have contributed largely to the superstitious regard which our forefathers had for them, as well as, perhaps, for the dislike which they seem to have inspired. That they arose from the earth without the intervention of either seed or cutting must have given them a weird, an uncanny, character. There seems to have been an idea, as expressed by Lyte, that the "black spots growing on the backsides of the leaves" might be taken for seed; and the superstitious indulged the notion to the extent that, on Midsummer Eve, the eve of St. John's Day, they should endeavour to catch some of the "seed" so as to render themselves invisible. Shakespeare refers to this belief when he makes Gads-hill state: "We have the receipt of Fern-seed—we walk invisible." There were others who were not sophisticated to this extent; and they supposed that the fern burst into blossom at midnight on Midsummer Eve, and whoever was present might succeed in catching the resulting seed if he observed certain rites. It conferred upon him, not only the power of becoming invisible by putting the seed into his shoe, but he had revealed to him the places where hidden treasures were to be found. The greatest precautions were to be taken to obtain it, because the wondrous flower of the fern quickly vanished. It must not be touched by the hand nor allowed to touch the ground; a white cloth had to be spread under the fern to receive the seed. There is small wonder that Ferret (Ben Jonson's "The New Inn") was compelled to confess:—

"I had

No medicine, Sir, to go invisible,
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Editorial Articles

Regulation Mania

THE term "addiction drug" has not yet lost its potency for inducing certain official minds to reel forth regulations. No sooner does a difference of opinion arise over the interpretation of a word than we get amendment piled on amendment of the principal regulations until it is impossible for any chemist to say exactly what he can or cannot do if he is to be sure of escaping the infamous penalties of the Dangerous Drugs Acts. Surely the time has arrived when the Pharmaceutical Council should take direct action in calling the attention of Parliament to the obsession of certain of its employees. It is the duty of this Council and no one else, by its Charter, to protect those who carry on the business of a chemist and druggist. It has the right to be consulted before any regulations are made; technically this is complied with, but practically evaded. A "Gazette" notice is published of the intention to make regulations, and at the same time they are produced. The Council then has power to make representations; but surely the proper course would be to submit them in draft form before publication, not after. For the most part the regulations now published affect the medical side, and it is curious to note the difference of treatment between a medical man and a chemist. For the former a special tribunal is to be created in England and Scotland, to

which certain breaches by medical men may be referred by the Secretary of State; the chemist, on the other hand, finds no relief from being dragged before a criminal court for a purely technical offence, and he has to submit to the indignity of inspection by policemen and other civil servants. Moreover, the regulations have been so amended and overlaid with verbiage that any man who has to make his living in business can ill afford the time to study the tricky meaning of some of the words used. We reproduce the new draft regulations elsewhere in this issue. Regulation (1) converts "the total amount of the drug to be supplied on a prescription" to the total amount of morphine, cocaine, ecgonine or diamorphine or salt thereof, unless the preparation containing it is included in the British Pharmacopœia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or the drug tariff issued by the Ministry of Health. The chemist is in danger of being misled over this last provision, because local pharmacopœias issued by Panel Committees or Insurance Committees are not included in the exemption. A typical instance is seen in the "ung. calomel. c. morph." of the London Insurance Pharmacopœia, which contains one of morphine hydrochloride in 233. It is an odd figure even if suitable, and it is asking a great deal from the general practitioner when he prescribes $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of this ointment to say what is the total amount of morphine hydrochloride to be supplied, whereas the only case in the drug tariff is simplicity itself, being in tablet form, all that would be necessary is to say "tab. nasopharyngeal co. N.H.I. cocain. hyd., 1/6 gr. in each." The absurd limitations of the Labelling of Poisons Order have surely come home to roost. But it is the chemist who is called upon to pay the piper, and he is absolutely barred from calling the tune. It is difficult to conceive anything more foolish than this regulation. What is good for one should surely be good for another standard formula, and the friction likely to be created can only be estimated by the man who is called upon to dispense the prescription, and may fall through a technicality within the clutches of the criminal law and its vicious penalties. If a deliberate attempt were made to create crime the folly could not be worse. In connection with this regulation it is interesting to recall that prescribing by name only is admitted in institutions in paragraph 9, Schedule 1, of the special hospital regulations, which reads: "Particular preparations of any of the drugs may be prescribed by reference to any conventional name by which they are known in the hospital." The addition of: "A prescription shall only be given by a duly-qualified medical practitioner when required for purposes of medical treatment," doubtless lays no onus on the chemist to verify whether that is so or not. The proposed regulations, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, are purely medical, and whether a physician who uses hypodermic tablets will answer inquisitorial inspectors about entry of purchases is for them to decide. In view of the various medical emergency cases which contain morphine and cocaine occasionally to be found in market places, and the certainty that no medical man locks his case and keeps the key in his pocket, regulation 7 presents curious reading. It bears re-stating: "Every person authorised to carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, or distributing the drugs shall keep the same in a locked receptacle, of which the key shall be kept by himself or a qualified assistant." It is assumed there shall be one key, and apparently the wording precludes "keeping" the key in the lock during dispensing hours. It is quite obvious that few chemists can carry out this regulation literally. The idea behind it may be sound, but the wording makes it impracticable to carry out if

the drug is to be used for dispensing. The folly of ignoring the Pharmaceutical Council before publication could not be better exemplified than in this regulation. The strict observance by the chemist of the present regulations for storing and keeping poisons is quite sufficient to prevent any leakage. A locked receptacle is no more a bar against the wiliness of an addict than "a place kept apart." It seems idle, however, to raise objections because bureaucracy goes on its way indifferent alike to the Pharmaceutical Council and the chemist, who must needs carry out such trivialities as keeping the key himself of a locked receptacle. Steadily, wordy and tricky regulations are made, making it almost impossible for a chemist to carry on his legitimate calling of dispensing for the sick. There is little doubt that the employment of certain narcotic drugs has been made so irksome as to stifle prescribing, save in severe and urgent cases, but the suffering caused does not influence officials. In the name of humanity, these regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Acts should be withdrawn and remoulded by men who are educated for the purpose of protecting the public against misuse of poisons. As it is, common sense is trampled on by people who do not understand the A B C of the chemist's business, and who are obsessed by the presence in our midst of a few criminal exploiters who batten on the few degenerates of a fast life. The creation of possible pitfalls for the dispenser of medicines to make a Geneva holiday is nothing short of criminal, and the Pharmaceutical Council should realise that the time has arrived when it might pass over the heads of the framers of these regulations. If the Council fears the congestion of Parliament for fair consideration, at least it might appeal to the Prime Minister to give it some attention.

The Position of Shellac

SINCE we last dealt with the shellac market in our issue of February 13 (p. 231) the position has been somewhat obscure, and it has been difficult to form an opinion as to how far the acute depression which has since prevailed may have been overdone. Not a few dealers, who had already expressed the view a few months ago that the decline had gone far enough (when the spot price of T.N. Orange was about 140s. per cwt.) and were thus somewhat tempted to "hedge in" in anticipation of a recovery, have undoubtedly lost money. The after-effect of increased crop yields, and consequently increased shipments, was apparently underrated. This combined, moreover, with the trade dislocation since the end of April following obviously reduced deliveries into consumption, as clearly indicated for the returns for last month, amounting to only 2,946 cases, evidently tended to aggravate the lack of confidence whereby the slump became accentuated down to about 110s. during the strike period. Last week, however, the undertone gathered strength, and prices rallied appreciably from the worst, with spot delivery late last week standing at about 120s. per cwt. on a fair amount of new buying at figures ranging up to 114s. for August in the terminal market, despite the fact that the trade demand has so far continued chiefly of a hand-to-mouth character. The feeling in the Calcutta market seemingly is a little stronger, with quotations rallying upward of 47 rupees, but conditions there have proved so deceptive for a good while past that there is as yet little faith in the belief expressed by some that the time has now come for a sustained betterment in the primary market. So far as this market is concerned, statistical indications would appear healthier, while the London stocks during last month were reduced by 1,377 cases, chiefly on account of abnormally reduced landings amounting to 1,569 cases,

so that the total holdings on May 31 were only 12,364 cases. This is nearly 2,000 cases less than at the beginning of the year, and little more than at the end of 1920, when the price was still seriously inflated. History has shown within recent years that, although the London stocks have, as a rule, not fluctuated greatly, and may still be regarded as comparatively low, the market was virtually cut to pieces simply because of the lack of resistance which has characterised the primary market and the consequent absence of speculative enterprise at this end. Times do not seem to be propitious as yet for a revival, but the present position seems sound enough, and forward sellers are rather more circumspect about shouldering new speculative commitments while more recent shipments were light, and the United States has been taking about one-half of the total quantities cleared from Calcutta. The world's consumption so far this year is satisfactory, and its progress should be fairly well assured, as shellac is much cheaper than for many years past. In the figures given below are particulars covering this country's receipts and deliveries, as well as the highest and lowest prices touched for T.N. Orange on the spot for the last five years and since:—

Years	Landings	Deliveries	Spot value of T.N.	
			Highest	Lowest
	Cases	Cases	s. d.	s. d.
1921	52,463	53,409	410 0	272 6
1922	50,452	57,225	395 0	285 0
1923	67,474	56,404	375 0	255 0
1924	53,059	58,593	335 0	255 0
1925	59,023	57,978	315 0	210 0
1926 (5 mos.)	27,938	24,460	210 0	110 0

Following on the considerable increase in the London landings during 1925, the returns for the first five months of this year were again at a proportionately greater rate (equal to 67,200 cases per annum), in spite of the much smaller quantities accounted for during last month. At the same time, the deliveries for the five months represent an average of 4,892 cases per month, which compares favourably with the monthly average of over 4,830 cases for either of the previous two years. The renewed contraction of the available stocks certainly deserves notice, and should these be encroached upon to, say, under about 10,000 cases, it may have a strengthening effect on sentiment. The London stocks returned at the end of each year since 1915 and at the date mentioned this year were as follow:—

	Cases		Cases
1915	93,709	1921	11,049
1916	54,112	1922	4,276
1917	26,052	1923	15,336
1918	26,858	1924	9,802
1919	14,641	1925	10,847
1920	12,223	1926 (May 31)	12,364

The following figures showing the London stocks when they were still comparatively high over a series of years, together with the price ruling, make an interesting showing compared with current quotation:—

	Beginning of the Year	Price of T.N.
1915	93,709	63s. to 65s.
1916	54,112	80s. to 82s. 6d.
1917	26,052	145s. to 145s. 6d.
1918	26,858	355s. to 357s. 6d.

As compared with the figures against 1917 giving stocks at 26,052 cases, with the price at about 145s. per cwt., the current price of about 120s. against stocks amounting to roughly 12,000 cases might be considered fairly reasonable.

Pharmaceutical Council Election

THE most remarkable feature about this year's Council election of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is that it was held in June and not May. The emergency caused by the general strike has justifiably been held responsible for much, but it is questionable whether the long postponement of this annual event comes within reasonable consequences. The election was flat and unprofitable; with the old members of Council it was merely a case of hope deferred, and at least two of the three men for one seat frittered away their election ammunition owing to the alteration of the date of the election. The old members jostled each other for places, while of the three new candidates two made sectional appeals, which experience shows to be fatal when the votes of the general body of members are required. Mr. Humphrey was an old servant, desirous of turning councillor, and as such was the most interesting out of the whole bunch. There were 11,415 voting papers issued, but only 4,906 valid ones were returned. It is customary to mourn over the slackness of members of the Society in recording their votes, but those candidates who mourn do not realise they are often to blame for the resulting poor returns. Interest in elections is created by the candidates, and if they fail to bring the picturesque and imaginative into play the electors can hardly be blamed for failing to show sufficient enthusiasm to record their votes. This does not mean to say there were no vivid personalities among the six, but that they allowed dullness to tincture their records. The election of Mr. Humphrey is a tribute for the work he has done for the Society, and the hope that he will bring an equal understanding and intelligent sympathy to the many tasks awaiting the Council. His election is a distinct gain to the progressive forces on the Council, and shows that an electorate can appreciate past services in one who has given his life for pharmacy.

Council Election Result

The counting of the votes in the Council election was finished shortly after eight o'clock, and the result was declared as follows:—

Rowell, P. F.	3,537
Melhuish, A. R.	3,303
Simmons, E. H.	3,261
Bilson, F. E.	3,235
Hines, F. G.	3,224
Keith, A. R.	3,202
Humphrey, J. T.	2,903

Barrs, P.	2,488
Lloyd, H. M.	2,229

The number of voting papers sent out was 11,415, of which 4,981 were returned, and 4,906 were found to be in order.

The first seven candidates were declared elected. The customary votes of thanks to the scrutineers was moved by the President and seconded by Mr. John Humphrey. Mr. F. Bascombe (Mayor of Lambeth) acknowledged the vote.

Council Meeting

The usual meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square immediately prior to the annual meeting of the Society, the President in the chair. Certain elections and restorations to membership took place, and the Council then went into committee for the purpose of arranging the business of the annual meeting.

PANEL PATIENTS' CONSUMPTION OF MEDICINE.—At the summer conference of clerks to Insurance Committees, held at Blackpool recently, Mr. J. A. Speed (Lancashire area) raised the question of the increase in the consumption of medicine by panel patients. He quoted the Lancashire Committee's statistics, showing that their prescriptions grew from 1,528,683 in 1916 (cost, £42,118) to 2,658,430 (cost, £97,807) in 1925. He doubted if medicine taking was, in the main, justifying its expense.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Eighty-Fifth Annual Meeting

THE DINNER

THE annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C.2, on June 8, the President (Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, F.C.S.) in the chair. Since 1924, when the dinner was last held, the venue has been transferred from Bloomsbury to the more cosmopolitan Strand; as, however, Tuesday's repast was an excellent one, the change is of no culinary importance. For almost, if not quite, the first time, the occasion was signalled by the presence of a distinguished judge of the High Court. Lord Merrivale, whom the older generation of those interested in public events can remember as Sir Henry Duke, proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" in a speech compact of kindly wisdom, epigram and humour, ideally balanced for the student and the man of affairs alike. Practical acquaintance with the nature of after-dinner speaking also marked the interesting replies by Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Freemantle, M.B., M.P., and Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., to the respective toasts of "The Medical and Allied Professions" and "The Guests," replies agreeably individual in character. These three speakers were the mainstay of a light, but sufficient programme, which also included vocal music. Sir Arthur Robinson paid a cordial tribute to Sir William Glyn-Jones's public work, and amusingly insinuated that the insured patient "likes more and more drugs." The official list of those present (after the names of a few absentees have been deleted) is as follows:—

Aspell, J.
Bayles, H.
Beardsley, W. J.
Bennett, R. R., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Bilson, F. E.
Bolton, E. Richards, F.I.C.,
F.C.S. (President, Society
of Public Analysts)
Bonner, C. G.
Borrowman, Miss A. T.
Braithwaite, J. O.
Braithwaite, Miss D. M.
"British and Colonial Pharmacist, The"
Brock, L. G., C.B. (Assistant
Secretary, Ministry of
Health)
Browne, F., F.I.C.
Browne, W.
Burn, J. H., M.A., M.D.
Bunting, H. F.
Cathcart, P. J. A.
Chalmers, W.
Chapman, H. E.
THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Corfield, C. E., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Corfield, Mrs., B.Sc., A.I.C.
Cox, Dr. Alfred, O.B.E.
(Medical Secretary, British
Medical Association)
"Daily Telegraph, The"
Deller, Dr. Edwin (Academic
Registrar, University of
London)
Elgar, J. B.
Ellerington, J. P.
Evans, D. H.
Evans, G. W.
Falding, W. B.
Fouracre, R.
Francis, Alan
Froke, Mrs.
Freemantle, Lt.-Col. F. E.,
M.A., M.B., M.Ch., M.P.
Froude, H.
Gadd, H. Wippell

Gamble, F. W.
Gaze, W. E.
Gilmour, J. P.
Glyn-Jones, H.
Goode, C. E. A.
Greenish, Prof. H. G.,
D.Sc., F.I.C., F.L.S.
Griffiths, C. H.
Gulliver, W. F.
Gunn, A.
Guthrie, T.
Hamerton, J.
Hampshire, C. H., B.Sc.,
F.I.C.
Hardy, T.
Hayes, Miss D.
Hearle, J.
Hewlett, V. C.
Hill, C. A., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Hill, Capt. H. A., B.A.
Hill, J. Rutherford
Hindle, F.
Hirst, J. L.
Jenkin, A. H.
Jackson, Sir Henry, M.A.,
M.B., M.P.
Keall, John
Keith, A. R.
Kluge, H. J.
Lawman, F. A.
Lescher, T. E.
Linstead, H. N.
Lloyd, H. O.
Marns, T.
Martin, Harry
McBride, A.
Melhuish, A. R.
Merrivale, The Rt. Hon.
Lord Justice
Millard, E. J.
Miller, H.
Moore, J. E. Langford
Mortimer, A.
Neathercoat, E. T., C.B.E.,
J.P.
Nelson, W. B.

Neve, H. C.
Newman, Sir Robert, Bt
D.L., M.P.
Noble, J. G. B.
Parry, L. Moreton
Peck, F. Saville, M.A.
Peck, J. Wichiffe
"Pharmaceutical Journal,
The"
Quarrell, W. H.
Quarrell, W. J. C.
Robinson, Sir Arthur,
K.C.B., C.B.E. (Secretary,
Ministry of Health)
Ross, M. C., B.Sc.
Rowsell, P. F., J.P.
Schollar, N. H.
Simmons, E. H.
Skinner, H.
Smith, Colin (Deputy-Clerk,
Privy Council)
Snow, W. G.
Spear, F. A.
Sproule, Miss R.

Stainer, J. W.
Taylor, T. M.
Thomas, G.
"Times, The"
Thomson, Dr. F. G. (Presi-
dent, British Medical Asso-
ciation)
Tirard, Sir Nestor, M.D.,
F.R.C.P.
Tocher, G. A.
Tyler, A. T.
Umney, E. A.
Wallis, T. E., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Walters, J. T.
Want, W. P.
Watkins, A. G.
Watson, R. H. L.
Wells, F. G.
White, Edmund, B.Sc.,
F.I.C.
Wilson, T.
Wing, A. J.
Wrench, A. G.
Young, A. E.

The Speeches

LORD MERRIVALE'S TOAST

LORD MERRIVALE, proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," said it lent itself to oratory, but he proposed not to be led into that temptation. (Laughter.) He would, however, say a few words about it as a matter of duty. The Society was founded, he believed, something more than eighty years ago, but it was younger and more influential than ever. Practice and science and law all went hand-in-hand under the auspices of the Society, which served the commonality and relieved governments of the difficulties of their posts, so that when there was an affair on which they hardly dared venture they issued a regulation and all went well. (Laughter.) But he confessed he found more powerful attractions than those he had indicated. The first of these was in the fact that the craft or mystery or science of pharmacy had been practised from the beginning of the ages. That had a great fascination, and he confessed that he felt it when he was a little boy; for there was a real fascination about it from the time when it was a sort of white magic, when they doped people with eye of newt and toe of frog, and if they were mischievously inclined, helped to stir the witch's cauldron, right from the growth of medicine with which it had grown.

"We do not know how our poor ancestors of 1726 got on without the Pharmaceutical Society and the Ministry of Health and luxuries of that kind," said Lord Merrivale. "It is an amazing thing that they got on as they did. (Laughter.) There is a great deal to be said on that side of the topic, and I propose to distinguish myself by not saying it." (Laughter.) In coupling with the toast the health of the President, he did not propose him only as Philip Rowsell, Justice of the Peace and President of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, but as an eminent citizen who had realised the British ideal of devoting himself to the public service.

"A year ago," proceeded his Lordship, "we were told that citizenship was effete and extinct, that the young people had given it up. It is a very odd thing, and those who said it must have thought it had been killed in the war. But it was not, for it won the war. It was not killed in the peace either, and it displayed itself quite recently in a way few Englishmen are ever likely to forget." (Applause.)

He did not say that the Society would not have a succession of presidents who would vie with Mr. Rowsell, but they would not surpass him. (Applause.) He had had the honour of being associated with Mr. Rowsell in many ways in his public life in the West of England, and in some measure in the public life of London. As the Society grew, no doubt the day would come when a lady would take the supreme place in its deliberations, and

he wished her joy of it. (Laughter.) He was sure those over whom she would preside would have as much satisfaction as she over that event. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But things being as they were, he congratulated the Society on having the services of such a citizen as Mr. Rowsell.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

The PRESIDENT, responding, recalled that the Society was established in 1843 for the purpose of advancing chemistry and promoting a uniform system of education for those who should practise the same, and also for the protection of those who should practise the profession of chemist and druggist. As he looked back and considered the work of the Council all the years of the Society's existence, he thought he could safely say that those to whom had been entrusted the government of the Society had not in any way betrayed the great trust committed to them. He felt that the work which the Council of the Society—and the Council was the Society—had been doing of recent years in connection with education and examination had been of the utmost importance to their calling, and incidentally not only to their calling but in the interests of the whole of the community at large. (Hear, hear.) It was no small thing to undertake now to qualify as a pharmacist; for it meant the passing of an examination almost the equivalent of matriculation, then it meant 4,000 hours' work either in a pharmacy or a dispensary, and then practically two years at university college work, and then, if a higher qualification were desired, at least another year. For the information of the Society's visitors he ventured to think that those who entered on the calling of the pharmacist had a very important course to take before they got their qualification, and he was very glad to say that recently there had been instituted a still higher degree in connection with the University of London, that of Bachelor of Pharmacy. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced that this degree would be of service to the Society's members engaged in the higher branches of pharmaceutical work, and as it became fully recognised those who sought it would be more sought after than ever before. The Society's school at Bloomsbury Square now became a school of the University of London. The Society had accumulated certain funds during the many years it had been in existence, and for some years it had not been on the wrong side regarding its balance sheet. The Council had felt that it was the duty of the Society to take its share in the advancement of pharmacy and things relating thereto; and when the Therapeutic Substances Bill was passed about twelve months ago, they decided to establish laboratories which should be used for biological preparations. In addition to that, he was glad to be able to announce that the Minister of Health, Mr. Chamberlain, had promised to open the laboratories at Bloomsbury Square next week, and he hoped that pharmacists would be there in large numbers to accord the Minister full support.

There were one or two things which he wished to say in connection with Regulations and Orders in Council with which pharmacists were being tormented at the present time. He used the word with all respect, but pharmacists had found that they had lately to contend with Regulations and Orders in Council with regard to diethylbarbituric acid (which would be better known as veronal) and similar substances. He personally felt it would be wrong to deal with these substances under the Dangerous Drugs Act, and he believed he was supported not only by pharmacists but also medical men in this matter. He sincerely hoped that a way would be found for dealing with these substances. He admitted that the greatest care was necessary in supplying these articles, but he felt that the best way was by a doctor's prescription under the Pharmacy Act and not under the Dangerous Drugs Act. (Applause.) He believed the medical men present would support him when he said that the time had almost come, if it had not already arrived, when they felt it was unnecessary to deal with so many things with which they were connected under Regulations and Orders in Council. (Hear, hear.) He hoped those who had charge of these things would give due consideration to the views both pharmacists and medical men expressed at the present time. Another matter on which

he thought action should be taken had reference to medicine and pharmacy. These two, he believed, should be sorted out. He thought the time was overdue when the writing of prescriptions should be confined to medical men and the dispensing of those prescriptions to the pharmacist. (Applause.) Not only would this be an advantage to medical men and pharmacists, but he was convinced that a sorting out of the duties for which the pharmacist was qualified, and those for which the medical man was qualified would also be, in the best interests of the public generally. Surely the medical profession and pharmacy should serve the best interests of the public at all times. That was why examinations were instituted, and that was why men had to be highly qualified for the work which they had to undertake. Surely, too, it was the duty of the State to see that the work of the pharmacist and that of the medical man were clearly defined in the interests of the public generally. (Applause.)

Mr. EDMUND WHITE submitted the toast of "The Medical and Allied Professions." The President had told the assembly how pharmacists sacrificed themselves for the public good and accumulated profits in the process, which he thought was rather clever. (Laughter.) He now wanted to persuade those present that the Pharmaceutical Society was a body with altruistic views. The Society had always taken broad views of its duties (and he hoped it would always continue to do so), and had spent a large proportion of its funds in promoting education. This had now culminated in a course which took the University degree, and he hoped many men and women would obtain the distinction and that it would result in an increase in the prestige of the Society. After paying a tribute to the medical profession, Mr. White said he believed that whatever came out of Pandora's box at Geneva or elsewhere, the Society would be ready to take a share of the burden imposed. He assured his hearers that the Society was always willing and always had been to assist and collaborate with medicine and surgery so far as its powers permitted. The President had referred to the pharmacological laboratories, and he (the speaker) would like to allude to the director, Dr. Burn, and to wish him every success in his new appointment. (Applause.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREMANTLE REPLIES FOR MEDICINE

Lieutenant-Colonel FREMANTLE, in reply, spoke of the close relationship between medicine and pharmacy. "In the Houses of Parliament," he said, "we of the medical profession are few in number—we number fourteen in the one house and only one in the Upper House—but we pursue an active course." Only by recognising how the professions of medicine and pharmacy had been linked together, continued the speaker, could they pull their full weight in the present critical time in the history of the country. The question of biological products and of pharmacology was one of the new lines of departure along which the pharmaceutical and medical professions were travelling at the present time. Fifty years ago it was unknown to either profession; but it was known now as one of the most potent lines of advance of prevention and cure, and it had become known because of the profound search after truth and the following of its application in whatever direction it might lead. Medical research and pharmacological research had advanced wonderfully in the past few years; but they were still in their infancy, and he was sure they had an enormous future before them. They had got to look forward to the time when the pharmaceutical and medical professions would be able to handle biological products with infinitely greater assurance as to their results and to study those results in the way the Society were doing in their new laboratories which were to be opened next week. "We stand together in our ideals of expression of what a profession should be," said Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle, "and I, as representing the medical profession, feel we owe a debt throughout history to your profession." (Applause.) He thought there was no question, in looking back in history, that the two professions were connected. Primarily pharmacy was founded on the idea of herbs and the restorative quality of herbs. If, perhaps, in the greater specialisation which was essential to modern civilisation, the two professions were bound to

be divergent to a certain extent, he hoped that the time was ripe to see a greater approximation and co-operation in the common cause. During the last few months he had been engaged in trying to learn some of the complexities of the Insurance Act, and he had been interested in the way in which pharmacy and medicine had been brought together. In studying the last development of that co-ordination in what was called the Economy Bill of this year, he was interested in the analysis of a certain sum of 13s. which had to be divided between the claimants. He noticed that a large sum was given to the medical profession and a comparatively small sum to the pharmaceutical profession. But the latter were given an extra three halfpence for a contingent rise in the price of drugs. (Laughter.) Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle paid a special tribute to Sir Arthur Robinson, the "strong silent man" of the Ministry of Health, who, he said, had done more than anyone to bring medical men and pharmacists together to work under the Insurance scheme. There had been difficulties, as there must be when co-operation on general lines had to be put in terms of pounds, shillings and pence; but they had to go on in future working together and helping to meet the needs of the community. (Applause.)

Mr. NEATHERCOAT proposed "The Guests," referring to the kindly services so often rendered to the Society by the permanent officials of the Ministry of Health and other Government departments. As far as the pharmacists of the country were concerned, he thought they could say that Government departments seemed to be often thinking about them. (Laughter.) At any rate, there had been many instances of this attention lately, and certainly Government departments had given pharmacists a good many regulations to go on with. Expressing gratification at the services rendered by the ex-Service pharmacists' organisation by Sir Wilfred Sugden, Mr. Neathercoat said that not all the lessons of the war would have been learned and acted upon until pharmacists were given their rightful position and rank in the particular sphere of the Service that dealt with the supply and distribution of medical and surgical requirements to the armed forces of the Crown, whether in peace or war. (Hear, hear.) Pharmacists owed a debt of gratitude to Sir Arthur Robinson, the chief permanent official of the Ministry of Health, for the kindly sympathy with which he received representations from the Society. (Applause.) He had heard it said that Parliament was changing itself, and that we were governed to-day not by Parliament but by departmental Regulations and Orders in Council. But still the British Parliament remained the greatest deliberative assembly in the world, and the permanent officials of the State departments were one of the most powerful assets in British life to-day.

SIR ARTHUR ROBINSON'S SPEECH

SIR ARTHUR ROBINSON, responding, said he supposed pharmacy was probably the oldest of all professions, and that the pharmacist was plying his trade in the oldest age anybody could imagine. Some people thought there were too many drugs, and that it would be better if they were fewer in number. All he could say, however, after experience of the Insurance Act, was that apparently the ordinary person liked more and more drugs. (Laughter.) He thought everybody present would be perfectly agreed that the insured person was right on this matter. (Laughter.) He was there, representing the Ministry of Health, to say that the relations of the department and the Society were most excellent, and he hoped they might long continue to be so. (Hear, hear.) As far as the department was concerned, no effort would be spared to achieve that end. When he had heard reference to regulations and orders in Council that night he had felt like saying, "Please, sir, it wasn't me." (Laughter.) All the Society's developments in the way of laboratories, training, degrees and research were of extreme importance to the Ministry of Health, and they of the Ministry must regard research in medicine and pharmacy as a matter of vital importance, and help as far as they could. The more research was undertaken by the Society the better. In wishing the Society prosperity Sir Arthur thanked the members for their share in the cordial relations existing between them and the Ministry of Health.

Paying a warm tribute to Sir William Glyn-Jones, the former secretary of the Society, he said he had hoped, as in previous years, to have seen him at that function, but he understood that Sir William had gone over to Canada to take up his new duties. "We of the Ministry," said Sir Arthur, "know of the amount of public work he has done with an entire disregard of self, and I should like that to go on record on behalf of the Ministry." (Applause.)

The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

ANNUAL MEETING

The change from noon to 3 p.m. did not materially affect the attendance at this annual meeting of the Society, held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on June 9; and the audience, if possibly a trifle larger than usual, was of the customary leisured type, with a sprinkling of visitors from the provinces. Supporting the President at the table were the Vice-President (Mr. F. E. Bilson), the treasurer (Mr. T. Guthrie), the assistant secretary (Mr. H. N. Linstead), the Society's solicitor (Mr. W. H. Quarrell), and the resident secretary in Scotland (Mr. J. Rutherford Hill). The members of the Council present were (so far as could be ascertained) Mr. Beardsley, Mrs. Freke, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Hines, Mr. Keith, Mr. Marns, Mr. Melhuish, Mr. Peck, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. White; and among the audience we noticed Mr. Richard Brembridge, Mr. D. H. Evans, Mr. H. Fennemore, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Alderman Alfred Higgs, J.P., Mr. J. L. Hirst, Mr. A. H. Jenkin, Mr. Langford Moore, Mr. Arthur Mortimer, Mr. John H. Robinson, Mr. W. M. Tims, Mr. G. A. Tocher, and Mr. J. R. Wretts.

Mr. Rowsell's presidential survey was distinguished by exemplary brevity, as he himself suggested—indulging, as he did so, in a pardonable "dig" at the loquacity of some of his predecessors in the chair. About half an hour, he declared, was long enough for the task of moving the adoption of the report. The President's speech was followed by an hour's discussion, contributed to by ten members, and a reply which, together with the necessary routine business concluding the meeting, occupied another fifteen minutes. Alderman Higgs headed the list of speakers with several apposite suggestions—one, in particular, to the effect that parents of potential pupils were watching the chemists of to-day and were quick to note any signs in shops of a lowered conception of pharmacy. Some of the *obiter dicta* were as amusing as unexpected—Mr. Arthur Mortimer and Mr. John H. Robinson shining pre-eminently in this respect. After the President had diligently threaded his way through the maze of questions to which he had been asked to reply, and the usual appointments had been made, the meeting was adjourned for the counting of the Council election votes.

The assistant secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the PRESIDENT expressed satisfaction that so many members had been able to attend the meeting to represent branches from various parts. He was convinced that it was a distinct advantage to the Society to have branches represented, and he hoped that another year it would be found possible both at the annual meeting and the dinner for a representative to attend from each branch in the Kingdom. If this were done it would make for the betterment of pharmacy, for interest, and help to show the solidarity of members.

The PRESIDENT then said:—

The annual report has been circulated, and I assume that it will be your wish that it shall be taken as read? ("Agreed.") In moving the adoption of the annual report and balance sheet it is usual for the chair-

man of the annual meeting to supplement them with a few explanatory remarks. I must, however, first deal with the regrettable postponement of the date of this meeting. Our Charter, which fixes the date of the annual meeting, provides also for an emergency such as that through which the country has recently passed; but if I remember rightly, this power of postponement has never before had to be exercised. The Charter says that the annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday in the month of May, "or as near the same as conveniently may be." The difficulty in which the Council found themselves was that, although it might have been possible to have held the annual meeting, there was little prospect of the voting papers being able to be sent out to ensure the ten clear days' notice required by the by-laws. The Post Office authorities informed us that they could not guarantee the delivery of the voting papers in time, even if we sent them at letter rate. The Council accordingly decided to avail themselves of the power given by the Charter and postpone the annual meeting and the election of members of Council until such time as the transport and postal facilities were more normal. I am sure that every one of us here will rejoice that our meeting has not been longer delayed. Turning then to the report, I think that we may say that, on the statistical side, it shows a very satisfactory state of affairs. Our income was £2,750 more than the income of 1924, and our surplus at the end of the year was £4,693, although during the next two years we anticipate increased expenditure on the pharmacological laboratories and a decrease of receipts from fees for our school. In particular I think that we may congratulate ourselves on the extremely satisfactory increase in membership—an increase of 642, bringing the total membership to the highest figure it has ever reached, namely, 12,442. There was also a gratifying increase of 215 in the number of student-associates. Another statistical matter which calls for comment is the number of persons registered as apprentices or students. This year the number was 2,049, representing 369 more than those registered during 1924. It is not at all easy to visualise how these students are going to be absorbed. I think that it is probable that the exceptionally large figures during the last year will be repeated this year, because as many students as possible are trying to obtain registration before the new standard for the Preliminary examination comes into force in February next; but even if we are faced with an annual influx of, say, 1,500 students, their absorption presents a problem. At present all that one can say is that, whatever the reason may be, there is certainly not a considerable surplus of qualified men.

THE DRAFT D.D.A. REGULATIONS

I do not know that there is any necessity for me to elaborate the legal section of the report, but I should like to touch for a moment, although it does not form part of this year's report, upon the present position of the proposal to add the barbituric acid group of drugs to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. I must state frankly that I was very surprised when it was intimated to me by the Home Office that it was prepared to apply for an Order in Council to add drugs of this character to the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and I felt that immediate and urgent action was needed on the part of the Council and myself. On receipt of the Home Office letter, I therefore summoned a special meeting of Council, at which the position was fully discussed. From that time onward I have not ceased to watch and to place before the authorities in every way possible our views on the proposal. Without committing myself or others in any way at the moment, I think I may say that there is some likelihood of the suggested control being secured through the Pharmacy Acts instead of the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

EXAMINATION CHANGES

Under the heading of Education in the report you will see that the Council have taken another step in the direction of bringing the Society's examination requirements into line with the general educational system of the country, by arranging that students who hold Intermediate or Higher School certificates may receive their training for the Preliminary Scientific examination in any of the numerous secondary schools recognised by the

Board of Education as efficient. The Council have been largely guided in framing the requirements for the Preliminary and Preliminary Scientific examinations by their policy of endeavouring to attract into pharmacy the best type of the secondary school pupil. It is only by keeping up the standard of the entrants into pharmacy that our profession can make satisfactory progress in the future, and the Council have, therefore, endeavoured, wherever such a course was possible, to provide facilities for pupils at secondary schools to be credited with as much of their training at those schools for the purposes of the Society's examinations as was possible. In addition, by such a policy as I have indicated, we have undoubtedly secured the co-operation of educational authorities and schoolmasters. I think that it has been one of the difficulties of our educational system up to the present that we have made our own arrangements without sufficient consideration of contemporary changes in the general educational policy of the country and the



MR. PHILIP F. ROWSELL, F.C.S.

way in which it might be possible for pharmacy to co-operate. It has been because of this, I believe, that the Society's examinations have not received the recognition to which they are entitled. Neither our Major nor our Minor examinations have, so to speak, fitted in with the examination schemes of examining bodies such as universities. The more the Society is able to co-operate with such bodies, the easier will it be for pharmaceutical graduates to take advantage of the facilities for more advanced work which these bodies offer. I do not mean by this that the Society should not do everything in its power to encourage advanced work in chemistry and in pharmacy—that is work which belongs to the Society and with which the Society is expressly charged by its Charter; indeed, I would go further, and say that the Society should have established here at Bloomsbury Square a research school which should be second to none in producing research work of value in our own branch of science—but it is only right that we should be in a position to lead our students along a road which will take them to the higher qualifications of universities, and I confidently look forward to numbers of our graduates of pharmacy being able to undertake post-graduate research, not only in our own school or in our own country, but at Continental universities.

ORGANISATION

I have already referred to the satisfactory increase in the numbers of members and of student-associates, and I think that we may attribute this to our scheme of branch organisation and to the activities of our branches. I am informed that during the last year more meetings of branches were held than during any preceding year, and the branches (and particularly the officers of the branches) are to be heartily congratulated upon this. I must also refer to the Conference at Glasgow. Those of us who were there will, I am sure, agree that it was one of the most successful conferences which we have had, and our special thanks are due to the Glasgow Branch, and to the local committee and its officers, for their hospitality and for the work which they put in.

I must say a few words about the League of Extra-Service Pharmacists, which, thanks to the leadership of Major Peck and the energetic work of Captain Hill, has had an extremely successful year, marred only by the fact that the general strike at the last moment deprived them of one of the opportunities for which they have been working. They had, as many of you will be aware, arranged for the question of the employment of pharmacists in the Army to be raised upon one of the War Office votes. The support of a considerable number of members of Parliament had been secured, and there was every prospect of a debate in the House, which would have very clearly demonstrated the intention of the Society to leave no stone unturned in their endeavour to secure an adequate pharmaceutical service in the Army. The general strike resulted in a great deal of what would normally have been debatable votes being passed hurriedly, and it is now doubtful whether there will be an opportunity for the question to be raised during the present session. It may be necessary for the League to suspend certain of its activities until the next Army vote comes round. That is a matter upon which primarily the League's committee will have to decide; but the organisation must remain in being, and if we cannot make use of our opportunities this year, we must do so next. We know that the reform we ask for is a just one, and one which sooner or later must come. I feel certain that I can say on behalf of the Society that the League has our strongest support.

PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The Report contains a reference to the pharmacological laboratories. These, as you know, are to be opened by the Minister of Health on Wednesday, June 16, and I think that we may take that as an encouragement to us and as an indication that the work which is and will be done there is work of which there is real need. The work anticipates the provisions of the Therapeutic Substances Act, and I do not think that until that Act is in force the laboratories will fully come into their own. But when the Act is in force, and when official standards have been prescribed for such substances as we are now testing—digitalis, for example, and the other heart tonics, ergot and pituitary extract—then I think we shall find that the Society will begin to reap the full benefit of the work. Manufacturers are naturally not prepared to incur the expense of having their products standardised without giving some consideration to the effect upon the selling price; and we shall probably find that until the Act comes into force the amount of work sent in will for this reason be limited. There is one way, however, in which the retailer can assist the laboratories, and that is by creating a demand for tested products. This is perhaps not the place for me to labour this point, but those of you who are anxious to use galenicals of the highest accuracy will not need to be reminded of the assistance which you can give the Society by expecting your manufacturing houses to supply standardised preparations.

The Report refers to the action taken by the Council in consequence of the invitation received from the General Medical Council to assist in the preparation of a new Pharmacopœia. Not only in our letter to the Privy Council, but also at a very representative Conference at which Mr. White and myself represented the Society, it was made quite clear that unless the Society had representation on the Pharmacopœia Committee itself—the committee which in fact says what shall and

what shall not go into the Pharmacopœia—the Society could not see its way clear to give assistance. That action has been endorsed by our members throughout the country. I think I may also say that many eminent authorities also feel that drastic improvements are necessary, not only in the method of preparation, but in the contents of the volume itself. It is too early to say what the result of the Conference will be, as the matter is still receiving the consideration of the General Medical Council; but the time which that body has taken over the matter is, I think, some indication of the effectiveness of the case which has been put forward for a radical reform.

A word is needed about the Benevolent and Orphan Funds. The amount of money available for grants from the Benevolent Fund is the interest from the accumulated funds, together with subscriptions. The capital sum cannot be touched, and there has been this year a falling off in the amount of subscriptions received. The work of the fund needs no words of commendation from me, and I sincerely hope that every member of the Society will send with his annual subscription to the Society each year a subscription to the Benevolent Fund. There has been a proportionate decrease in the donations to the Orphan Fund, and I commend that fund equally with the Benevolent Fund to the generosity of members. With our increased membership I can see no reason why the Committee should not look forward to receiving an adequate income from subscriptions which will enable them to meet to the full the demands upon the two funds.

SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES'S RESIGNATION

Since the report was published the resignation of our secretary and registrar, Sir William Glyn-Jones, has taken place. The events leading up to this are probably familiar to you all. Briefly, he found that the amount of time which it would be necessary for him to give to launching the Canadian Proprietary Articles Trade Association would be, at any rate for the first year, so large that he could not at the same time retain his official position with the Society. His resignation is a great loss to us. His unique experience and knowledge and his power of lucid expression and persuasion were invaluable assets to the Society. There is, indeed, nothing which I can say of which every one of you here who has come into contact with Sir William will not be fully aware.

It would be ungracious of me—in fact, I should be failing in my duty—if I did not before formally moving the adoption of the report say a word or two in appreciation of the work of our staff. Seeing how well they all serve the interests of the Society, I do not propose to mention them by name, except in one instance only, and that is Mr. Linstead, our assistant secretary. He has had a very trying time during the past few months, the duties of secretary and registrar devolving almost entirely on him; but I do not hesitate to say that he has undoubtedly proved himself in every way well equal to the task. To him and to all the other members of our staff, both in London and in Edinburgh, our best thanks are due. I will now move formally that the annual report and statement of accounts be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the resolution.

Discussion

Alderman HIGGS (Kingston-on-Thames) regretted that he was not able to attend the last annual meeting, and he was surprised to find that after the report had been moved and seconded there was no discussion. He had, therefore, made it his business that day to break the ice. (Laughter.) He thought friendly discussion at the meetings did a great deal of good, and acted as a tonic to the members of the Council, who could then see that they were being watched. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Now the Council had no disciplinary powers over the chemist and druggist, and it had been said that the object of the Society was to attract into pharmacy the best type of pupils. Parents were watching the chemists of to-day, and if they saw them taking part, as some of them were doing, in undignified proceedings, they would not allow their children to enter the profession. As regarded examinations, the Major was

practically a dead letter, and the only thing left now seemed to be the exemptions from juries, which, of course, could also be obtained by going into borough councils, or being given the title of justice of the peace. (Laughter.) Referring to letters that had appeared in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," Mr. Higgs congratulated the editor on his fairness. (Hear, hear.) He touched upon the Conference, declaring that it was an unfortunate thing that it should be held in Bank Holiday week.

Mr. SCHOLAR (London) congratulated the Council on securing the services of Mrs. Freke as a successor to Miss Buchanan, and also referred in complimentary terms to Mr. White. Criticising a member who had used a certain slogan in his candidature, he declared that he would never vote for anyone who used such a slogan.

An amusing interlude was caused by the suggestion of Mr. Roberts (Leeds), that Alderman Higgs was present at the last annual meeting; this drew from Mr. Higgs a spirited protest and disclaimer. The mystery, however, was solved when Mr. Tims (Cobham) admitted that he was the "culprit" whom Mr. Roberts had in mind.

Mr. ROBERTS then proceeded, expressing the view that a book on forensic pharmacy was long overdue. He referred to his experience in meeting pharmacists, who had no clear idea as to the regulations with which they were expected to comply. They had been talking about having qualified inspectors under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and yet some of them were not aware that under the new food Regulations a policeman could walk into a shop and take what he liked without paying for it unless asked to do so. Such a book as he had suggested would meet a real need.

Mr. MORTIMER (London) said it was gratifying to hear what the President had had to say about veronal, for the letter sent by the Home Office to the Retail Pharmacists' Union was apt to be somewhat misleading, and very difficult for some of the members to understand. (Hear, hear.) It suggested that the Council had agreed regarding the draft Order, and he was glad to know of the Council's attitude. (Applause.) The country as a whole had been very worried as a result of the many Regulations and Orders, so much so, indeed, that it had been suggested that if things went on as they were doing they should go on strike for a week. But, of course, it was now recognised that the strike as a weapon was a boomerang, and the right method of settling differences was the round-table conference. The real question to-day was whether the Privy Council, which was formerly a drag on the wheel to see that pharmacy should not move too fast, was to be a dictator to the Council. There were chemists to-day who refused to stock articles that came under the Dangerous Drugs Act, and what the society wanted to-day was a Council of level-headed, sane, resolute men and women who, knowing they would have the support of the members, knew their rights and upheld them. (Hear, hear.) The vital need in pharmacy was for clear thinking and leadership. Chemists in business should have the right to take off the register any other chemist in business; but it was obvious that the Privy Council would not allow that.

Mr. TIMS (Cobham) contended that the proper quarter for Mr. Roberts to make representations was the Retail Pharmacists' Union. Mr. Tims went on to suggest that those on the Register should pay a guinea a year. Approving of the suggestion that delegates should attend from the branches and express their views, he expressed himself in favour of transferring the date of the annual meeting from summer to winter. Years ago he (the speaker) got into "fearful trouble" for saying that he would not vote for any member of the Council who did not insist that the secretary was a registered chemist and druggist, but he still adhered to that attitude.

Mr. ROBINSON (Liverpool) congratulated the Council on the way they had conducted the inspection of pharmacies. There seemed to be a move on to make the annual meeting a delegates' meeting, but he did not agree with the idea, preferring present opportunities for free and open discussion. There were too many tame rabbits already. (Laughter.) Referring to Sir William Glyn-Jones's departure to Canada, he criticised the Council for not being at the station to bid him farewell.

Mr. BELSHER pleaded for the infusion of more human

interest into the work of the Benevolent Fund, and said it was a mistake when that interest was divorced from the fund. Alluding to the number of men on the Register, he asked how many were engaged in pharmacy at the present time. Some, he asserted, were working in the London docks, while others were driving motor-vans. If the men outside were decent and honest, the Society should try to form a scheme whereby they could be trained. He prophesied that within the next few years they would have to face the question, not as to what to do with the influx of new pharmacists, but rather as to how they could attract sufficient people into pharmacy willing to take up the new standard of education. Pharmacists should take care not to drift into the same condition as the dental surgeons did. He had found a great difficulty in getting men for his business, and it seemed like the "bad old days." In some cases he had no replies at all to advertisements.

Mr. FITCH (London) asked whether the Council intended to extend the new training to those who were already in business, for there were many who would like to benefit from it. As to the Society's library, he said he would like to propose that £250 a year should be spent on buying up-to-date books.

Mr. HIRST (Liverpool) complimented the President on the excellent manner in which he had discharged his duties during the year. With regard to the suggestion that a book should be issued regarding the many Acts of Parliament now affecting pharmacists, he believed this step was essential. He also hoped that the Society would renew their efforts to get direct representation in Parliament. Referring to the Benevolent Fund, he recommended that a special appeal be made by the Society to the secretary of every branch, pointing out the position and asking them to do all they could to help the fund. (Applause.)

Mr. TODD (London) inquired as to the working of the Labelling of Poisons Order, and suggested that every branch of the Society should, as a point of honour, contribute to the Benevolent Fund. For once he was able to congratulate the Council on showing fight over British Pharmacopœia revision and the barbitone question.

The PRESIDENT, replying to the points raised, said he was delighted to see representatives from so many parts of the country. The Society already had disciplinary powers over members, and could remove them under certain conditions from the Register. As to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, steps had already been taken to arrange a date next year nearer to Whit-Monday. The subject of forensic pharmacy did not come up in the Society's examinations till July 1928; a book had been written, but was not yet in type; this would be a students' handbook, but would also be of service to chemists in business. The Journal Committee would look into the question of the small type of "The Pharmaceutical Journal." As to the barbitone question, Government Departments would be well advised to consult those who know before rushing out regulations which were unworkable and irksome. He wished to make the strongest protest against this habit on the part of some Government Departments; he was not referring in this connection either to the Ministry of Health or the Privy Council. An election to the Benevolent Fund cost £300, and it was felt that the money would be better spent in grants when an election could be avoided. The War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund was still in existence and would be used in deserving cases.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

SCRUTINEERS

On the motion of the President, several persons were appointed to act as scrutineers to examine the ballot papers in the Council election.

AUDITORS

It was proposed, seconded, and adopted that the following be reappointed auditors:—Messrs. G. B. Francis, J. F. Harrington, J. S. Hills, T. E. Lescher, E. J. Millard.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the fact that the Registers were open to inspection.

The meeting was then adjourned for the purpose of counting the votes.

(The Council Election result is given on p. 792.)

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by Importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, June 10.

THE deferred settlement of the coal-miners' strike which is paralysing many industries, finds its reflex in the Mining Lane markets, where business remains stagnant. Financial trouble in that quarter concerning one of the large produce firms has also added to the existing depression. The result of this stagnation is that manufacturers are disinclined to cover except for their immediate requirements, as many factories are working on short time. In crude drugs, opium is a firm and rising market; good liquorice root is scarce; full rates have been paid for cardamoms since the auctions. Shellac in all positions is higher. Antimony shows renewed weakness and mercury is very steady. Vanilla is rather cheaper. Among pharmaceutical chemicals, business continues very limited, with only minor price changes. Pyrogallie acid and resorcin are slightly higher; sodium diethylbarbiturate, chloral hydrate and ammon. ichthyosulphonate are cheaper. In the industrial chemicals section, the coal-mining dispute dominates the situation, and important business is lacking. Lead acetate is slightly cheaper, and lithopone is easier. All potassium products are slow of sale. Zinc products are rather firmer. Among the essential oils, the demand continues moderate. Star anise has sold at cheaper rates; cassia is easier forward. Lemon oil appears to be almost neglected. Lima oil has been in demand. American wormseed is easier. A fair amount of interest is shown in Bourbon geranium at the source, but the plentiful spot supplies are rather neglected. The price of Bulgarian rose petals are reported to be fixed at the same high level as last year. Among the so-called fixed oils, business has been fairly good and a number of items have advanced, including linseed, cotton, rape and palm oils; turpentine is also dearer.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Carmine	Albumen	Aniline oil	Ammon. ichthyosulphonate
Cedar-leaf oil	Cauanga oil	Anise, star, oil	Antimony
Cotton oil	Linseed oil	Barbitone	Coriander oil
Opium	Palm kernel oil	Caraway oil	Rosewood oil
Rape oil	Pyrogallie acid	Cassia oil	Sodium diethylbarbiturate
Resorcin		(c.i.f.)	
Shellac		Chloral hydrate	Vanilla
Soya oil		Citronella oil	
Turpentine		Lead acetate	
Zinc products		Lime oil	
		Lithopone	
		Olive oil (Fr.)	
		Wormseed oil	

Cablegrams

NEW YORK, June 9.—Business is fair. Cartagena ipecacuanha is higher at \$3.50 per lb. Peppermint oil in tins is easier at \$13.75 per lb.; taraxacum root has declined to 16c. per lb., and balsam tolu has declined to \$1.05 per lb.

BERGEN, June 10.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 84,700,000, against 56,900,000 at the same date of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil 114,942 hectolitres, against 87,945 hectolitres at the corresponding date of last year. The quotation for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil of the new crop is about 107s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALBUMEN.—Sales of prime Chinese hen have been made on the spot at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb., and for May-July shipment 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11½d. c.i.f. has been paid.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during December 1925 amounted to 62,981 lb. (£496), against 88,151 lb. (£618) in December 1924. During the twelve months ended December 31 the exports were

839,514 lb. (£7,058), against 770,772 lb. (£6,220) for the corresponding period of 1924.

ANTIMONY has shown continued weakness, and only little business is possible due to the slack demand. English regulus spot lots are obtainable at about £60, but c.i.f. terms for shipment seem a little steadier at £44 10s. English regulus remained at £84 10s. to £85. American advices suggest that the New York market is rather overstocked for the present. Of crude spot parcels might be had at £40, while forward c.i.f. terms stand at about £30.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during December 1925 amounted to 13,576 lb. (£865), against 6,619 lb. (£767) in December 1924. During the twelve months ended December 31 the exports were 198,691 lb. (£16,454), against 152,657 lb. (£17,965) for the corresponding period of 1924.

CARAWAY SEED is very quiet, prompt shipment of Dutch offering at 25s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., and new crop for August shipment at 27s. c.i.f.; spot value is about 25s.

CARDAMOMS.—After the auction last week fair sales were made at full rates. During May the landings in London were 290 and the deliveries 148, leaving a stock of 1,060, against 900 at the same period last year.

CARMINE has advanced about 2s. 6d. per lb., importers quoting at from 22s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. for pure.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—No business is yet reported in new crop, which is offered at 51s. per cwt. c.i.f. from the Pacific Coast.

CASCARILLA of fair quality is quoted at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

CINCHONA.—At the auction held in Amsterdam on June 2, 65,430 kilos. Java pharmaceutical bark, representing 1,794 kilos. quinine sulphate, were offered for sale. A total of 14,020 kilograms, representing 317 kilos. quinine sulphate, was disposed of at from 30 to 101 cents per half-kilo.

CIVET is selling at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per oz. for commercial quality.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar remain dull, with spot offering at from 9½d. to 10d. per lb. as to quality. Shipment prices are nominal. The landings in London during the week ended June 5 were 254 and the deliveries 771, leaving a stock of 17,107 bales against 13,249 bales in 1925 and 35,992 bales in 1924. Up to June 5 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 9,650, against 7,014 in 1925, while the deliveries amount to 6,743, against 8,769 last year.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes, on June 7, that the codfishery at Finnmarken continues very prolific. The total output of all the Norwegian codfisheries, compared with that of previous years, is as follows:—

	To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crude oils
May	29, 1926 ..	81,800,000	111,859 hectol.	13,375 hectol.
"	30, 1925 ..	55,100,000	85,936 "	9,454 "
"	31, 1924 ..	62,445,000	105,549 "	15,772 "
"	26, 1923 ..	44,800,000	77,267 "	16,533 "
"	27, 1922 ..	45,900,000	76,008 "	14,712 "

The market is quiet. Non-freezing steam-refined quality is officially quoted at 107s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. The slight advance is due to the sudden improvement of the Norwegian krone, the exchange for sterling being reduced by kr. 0.50.

An Aalesund report dated May 31 states that the market in Norway has been rather irregular. In spite of the favourable results of the fishing in the Finnmarken districts, the demand was very big during the first half of May, and consequently the price advanced about 10s. per barrel. A good many of the largest buyers availed themselves of the low market price, and as a consequence large quantities were sold at the beginning of May for prompt and forward delivery. The market at the present moment is again quiet, as always is the case at this time of the year, but the tendency is very firm, the market value being already so very low that a further decline can scarcely be anticipated. The Finnmarken fishing has yielded very satisfactory results, partly due to the exceptionally fine weather prevailing during the whole of May. The production of cod-liver oil is, therefore, the biggest on record, viz., 111,859 hectolitres, compared with 85,936 in 1925, 105,549 in 1924, and 79,145 hectolitres in 1923. As a better demand is anticipated during the next few months, higher prices are likely to be seen.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white *glucose* (corn syrup) is 20s. 9d. per cwt. for June-August delivery, ex store, London. Dutch *maize starch powder* (cornflour) is 13s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for June-August delivery, 13s. 6d. per cwt. Pearl starch for June-August delivery is 13s., ex store, London. Dutch *farina* is 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 13s. 10½d. f.o.b. for shipment. Dutch *maize starch crystals* is 20s. 6d. on the spot, and American for June-August delivery is 20s. 3d. per cwt. ex store London. Dutch *dextrin* is 24s. 6d. per cwt. for superior, on the spot. American canary for June-August delivery is 17s. 3d., and white for June-August 17s. per cwt. ex store London.

ERGOT is unchanged, Spanish on the spot offering at from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., and Russian to come forward at 3s. 9d. c.i.f.

IPÉCACUANHA.—Further sales of Matto Grosso have been made at 14s. 6d. per lb. The "Laplace" from Monte Video has brought 76 bales to Liverpool. There were no landings in London during May, while the deliveries of Matto Grosso were 18, leaving a stock of 104 packages.

LIME JUICE.—For good raw West Indian, from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon is quoted as to quantity, with sales thereat.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Decorticated and natural of good quality are comparatively scarce on the spot. Sicilian decorticated in lengths is quoted at 54s. per cwt. c.i.f. to come forward, and cut 60s. to 62s. Fair natural Smyrna is 17s. 6d. to 18s., and common thin wiry Russian 14s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB is in fair demand at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. on the spot; new crop is not due before October.

MAGNESIUM.—There is a fair outlet for English in the absence of any notable offers of foreign, and small ingots are 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.; powder is 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

MERCURY is unaltered, and in spite of the hand-to-mouth demand the tone is very steady, the nearest quotation being £15 10s. for spot lots, less 3 per cent. discount. Offers from the Continent are restricted and confined to Italian, of which a c.i.f. offer for near shipment to this market was recently made on the basis of about £14 17s. 6d. per bottle net. The outlook does not seem to be in favour of any shading of prices for the present, stocks on this side being apparently very light and well held.

OPIMUM.—Large export orders have practically cleared the London market, and spot stocks are smaller than they have been for many years. For 11 per cent. Turkey druggists the London spot price is 2s. 2d. per unit, which is subject to confirmation by the shippers; for prompt shipment 2s. 2d. per unit c.i.f. is the price. The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—"During the period May 15 to date arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 2,147; 'softs', 340; and Malatia, 303 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 84; 'softs', 25; and Malatia, 77 cases. During the past fortnight sales included 60 cases druggists' at £T28-29, 14 cases 'softs' at £T32-34, and 4 cases Malatia at £T26½. A few slight rainfalls have in some districts slightly improved the prospects for the crop; however, the general view is that the yield will not exceed 75 per cent. of last year's crop. The plants under cultivation in Macedonia have also suffered from the drought. Quotations in Turkish pounds remain unchanged in spite of a decline of 10 per cent. in the exchange on London."

PIMENTO.—Spot sellers quote 5½d. per lb., and June-July shipment at 45s. per cwt. c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—According to the London drug statistics, the landings in London during May were 10 and the deliveries 13, leaving a stock of 232 chests, against 464 at the same period of last year.

RUBBER is steadier, and has risen 1d. per lb. since our last report. The steadiness is mainly due to "covering" of the June position by short sellers, and up to 1s. 9d. per lb. was paid this morning for June delivery. At the close there were sellers at 1s. 8½d. on account of weaker advices from New York. There is no change in the general situation, and we cannot trace any important trade buying. The arrivals in New York for the first eight days of this month from the East amounted to

13,000 tons, so that the imports for the whole month will be fairly substantial. Consumption figures are not yet available, but we learn that several of the most important factories at Akron (the home of the rubber industry in the U.S.A.) are at present working on a 60 per cent. output only. Stocks last week were further increased by 706 tons, and we understand that an additional increase may be expected next week. London stocks now stand at 20,883 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and June, 1s. 8½d.; July-September, 1s. 8½d.; October-December, 1s. 8½d.

SARSAPARILLA.—During May the landings in London amounted to one bale and the deliveries 23, leaving a stock of 188 bales, against 381 at the same period last year.

SEEDS.—The condition of the seed market remains quiet, and the general depression has been more noticeable this week, and prices are as follows:—CANARY SEED.—Mazagan is still scarce on the spot, and a little business has been done at 25s. 6d., Larache is quoted at 22s. 6d., and good bold Spanish 35s. CUMIN SEED.—Maltese is 32s. 6d., and Morocco 27s. 6d. to 30s. ANISE.—Spanish is 50s., and Levant 41s. CORIANDER SEED.—Morocco, 15s. 6d. for sound. DILL SEED, 20s. per cwt. FENUGREEK SEED.—Morocco is 13s. 6d. HEMPSEED.—Manchurian is 13s. 6d. per cwt. LINSEED.—Mazagan is quoted at 20s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD SEED.—English is scarce at 55s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

SENNA.—According to the drug statistics, the landings in London during May amounted to 9 bales and the deliveries 198, leaving a stock of 1,184, against 2,036 at the same date of last year.

SHELLAC is firmer, with usual standard TN orange quality offering at 120s. per cwt. on the spot; fine orange is 130s. to 160s., and AC cakey 125s. To arrive, TN in bags for May-June shipment has been sold at 109s. c.i.f. Futures are higher: the sales for delivery include August at 114s. to 120s., October 114s. to 120s., and December 112s. 6d. to 120s. Calcutta spot is unchanged at rs. 47½.

SQUILL.—Several reports have been received intimating possible crop shortage of the new, but it is yet early for definite news. Fair white of last year's crop is obtainable on spot at 19s. per cwt.

STROPHANTHUS varies in price from 3s. up to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to the percentage of genuine Kombé.

TRAGACANTH.—The shortage of the lower grades has become more pronounced, the United States and the Continent having taken a good sized quantity off the market lately. Up to £7 16s. per cwt. has been paid for low Persian mixed gum. Firsts ribbon is still offered at £32 per cwt.

VANILLA.—Slightly easier quotations are made for Bourbon beans, in view of the recent large arrivals at Marseilles. It is estimated that quite 75 tons have been added to existing stocks in Marseilles, which are now in the neighbourhood of 150 tons. A further 50 to 60 tons will probably complete the present shipments. It is to be noted that a fair proportion of the above has been contracted for. Current quotations ex France are made at from 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb., c.i.f. for firsts. An auction of 343 tins will be held on Friday, June 11. They chiefly consist of Madagascar, Java and Seychelles.

WAX, JAPANESE.—During May the landings in London were nil and the deliveries 26, leaving a stock of 53, against 236 last year.

Essential Oils

THERE is only a moderate demand this week. Higher quotations are made for American cedar leaf and Java cananga oils. Sales of star anise have been made at lower rates. Dutch caraway is easier. Cassia is cheaper to arrive, and citronella oils have declined. Lime oil has been in demand both on spot and to come forward, slightly easier prices ruling for new arrivals. American wormseed, coriander and rosewood oils are cheaper.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot has been sold at 2s. 10½d. per lb., which is easier; up to 3s. is quoted. For leads, 2s. 5d. c.i.f. has been quoted, and 2s. 3½d. for drums.

BAY.—West Indian, 50 per cent phenols, is quoted at 8s. 6d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese white, new arrival, is quoted at 62s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

CANANGA.—Java oil is scarce on the spot at 18s. per lb. There are apparently no c.i.f. offers obtainable at present.

CASSIA is nominal at 8s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for 80 to 85 c.a., and for shipment bids of 6s. 9d. c.i.f. would probably be considered.

CEDARLEAF.—American is dearer at from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

CEDARWOOD.—American is offered at the unchanged rate of 1s. 1½d. per lb. for drums, and 1s. 4d. for cases.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf has been selling on the spot at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is weaker at 1s. 8½d. per lb.; for shipment 1s. 7½d. c.i.f. is quoted. Java oil is cheaper at 2s. 5d. spot and 2s. 3d. c.i.f.

CLOVE is quoted at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

CORIANDER is cheaper with offers at from 20s. to 22s. per lb.

DILL.—There is only a small demand, value of B.P. being about 9s. to 10s. per lb. for Continental distilled.

EUCALYPTUS is slow of sale on the spot, the nominal value being 1s. 7d. per lb. for 70 to 75 cineol. Recent quotations for shipment have been made at 1s. 8½d. c.i.f., which will hardly attract buyers while present spot stocks remain.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon on the spot is practically neglected and nominal at 10s. per lb., any interest shown being centred in forward offers. Quotations have been made at 9s. 2d. c.i.f. for prompt shipment or afloat, with sales at about this price. Sales of Algerian have been made about 9s. 3d. c.i.f.; spot is nominal at 10s.

LEMON appears to be slow of sale, and forward quotations are unchanged at last week's range of from about 7s. 3d. to 8s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot, there are sellers at from 7s. 9d. to 8s.

LEMONGRASS.—There has been some inquiry for Cochín, with 3s. 9d. quoted as the spot value. For shipment 3s. 5d. to 3s. 5½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

LIME.—West Indian hand-pressed has been sold on the spot at 32s. 6d. per lb.; up to 35s. is asked. There has been more inquiry for distilled, which is quoted at from 25s. to 30s. Some business has been done for forward shipment at prices not stated. Spot parcels of doubtful quality have been on offer at much lower prices.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is quiet on the spot at from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb. as to brand. For shipment, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted for sweet, and 8s. 4d. c.i.f. for bitter. West Indian sweet is quoted at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. Californian sweet is quoted at 6s. 9d. in drums and 7s. cases.

PATCHOULI.—Penang oil is steady at from 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural is quiet and unchanged at from 58s. to 63s. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive 60s. c.i.f. is quoted. It is estimated that the price of new crop English oil will be about 85s. per lb. Japanese demethylised (Kobayashi) is nominal on spot at 8s. per lb., but on a firm order slightly less would be taken. Sales to arrive include July-August at 7s. 6d. c.i.f., and January-March at 6s. 6d. c.i.f.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is expected to improve from the present low level now that the crop is over and mostly shipped. Recently sales have been made at 7s. 4½d. per lb. on the spot, and sales for shipment have also been made at around this figure.

ROSE.—A recent cable advice from Bulgaria indicates that a price of 12 levas per kilo will be paid this year for the flowers which are now about to be picked. It had been anticipated that this year's price would be below this high figure, which was obtained last year.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—Rather lower prices have been current recently; spot holders quoting from 10s. to 10s. 3d. per lb.

SPEARMINT.—American is unchanged at 33s. per lb. for case lots.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—American is slightly easier on the spot at from 22s. 6d. to 23s. per lb. For shipment, 22s. c.i.f., or probably less, would be considered, for quantity.

The following arrivals at London have taken place from the countries named during the period June 2 to 9 (inclusive):—Anise (Fr.), 5 cs.; bay (B.W.I.), 12 cs.; camphor (Ch.) 5 dm., (Jp.) 56 dm.; cananga (Holl.), 1 dm.; caraway (Germ.), 10 cs.; cassia (Ch.), 26 cs.; cinnamon (Germ.) 2 cs., (Cey.) 12 cs.; citronella (Jv.) 3 dm., (Cey.) 13 dm., (Guat.) 6 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 9 dm.; geranium (Fr.) 4 dm., (Réun.) 3 dm., (Alg.) 3 dm.; lavender (Fr.) 2 cs.; lemon (It.), 63 cs.; lime (B.W.I.) 1 cs., 1 dm., (It.) 3 cs.; mandarin (It.), 1 cs.; nutmeg (Holl.) 2 cs.; orange (Germ.) 3 dm., (It.) 2 cs.; (B.W.I.) 43 cs.; patchouli (Straits), 13 cs.; peppermint (Jp.), 220 cs.; petitgrain (Fr.), 1 cs.; spike (Fr.), 1 cs.; undescrbed (Germ.) 1 cs., (Fr.) 23 cs., (Jp.) 10 cs., (Ind.) 1 pkg., (Jv.) 4 dm., (It.) 18 dm.

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

The following are prices current for fair wholesale quantities:—

Per lb.	Per lb.
Acetophenone (nominal) .. 6/-	Ionone β .. 26/-
Amyl salicylate .. 2/10 to 3/-	Iso-eugenol .. 13/6 to 14/-
Anethol 5/6	Linalol 16/3 to 17/-
Aubepine 9/- to 9/3	Linalyl acetate (ex rosewood oil) .. 16/6
Benzaldehyde 2/6	Methyl anthranilate .. 8/3 to 8/6
Benzyl acetate .. 2/- to 2/3	" benzoate .. 5/3 to 5/6
" alcohol .. 2/- to 2/2	" salicylate .. 1/4½ to 1/6
" benzoate .. 2/-	Musk ambrette .. 27/6 to 29/-
Bromistylol .. 10/-	" ketone .. 32/-
Cinnamic aldehyde (synth.) .. 4/- to 4/3	" xylol .. 8/- to 8/6
Citral 9/- to 9/6	Phenyl acetic aldehyde .. 24/- to 26/-
Citronellol 15/- to 18/-	Phenyl ethyl alcohol .. 9/- to 9/6
Coumarin 11/- to 11/6	Rhodinol (as to quality) .. 20/- to 40/-
Diphenyl oxide .. 2/6 to 2/9	Rhodinyl acetate .. 35/- to 36/-
Eugenol 9/-	Safrol 1/5 to 1/6
Geranyl acetate .. 11/6 to 12/-	Terpineol 1/6 to 2/-
Heliotropine 5/- to 5/3	Thymol 12/-
Hydroxycitronellal .. 26/-	Vanillin 20/- to 21/6
Ionone 100% 15/- to 16/-	
" a 28/- to 30/-	

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

EXCEPT for a few seasonable lines, business continues on a very limited scale. The general tone, however, is fairly steady, and only minor alterations are recorded this week. Resorcin and pyrogallie acid are slightly higher; ammon. ichthyosulphonate, chloral hydrate and sodium diethyl-barbiturate are easier.

ACETANILIDE is offering at about 1s. 7d. per lb. for B.P. crystal or powder, but business is far from brisk.

ACETOPHENONE has been practically neglected for several years; an order for 5 cwt. has been placed on the market, and small parcels are being sought for in an endeavour to complete.

AMIDOPYRIN remains dull at about 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per lb.

AMMON. ICHTHYOSULPHONATE is cheaper, offering at 1s. 4d. per lb. in cases.

ASPIRIN has been called for in limited quantities, with keen prices quoted: from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb. for best brands.

BARBITONE remains very quiet, with dealers' prices in the region of 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) is steady but very quiet at about 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—A steady demand for small lots continues, with prices unchanged. British, from 2s. 1½d. per lb. for quantities; Continental, practically free from chlorine, 3s. 3d. per lb., spot.

BENZONAPHTHOL is offering in five-kilo parcels at about 3s. 3d. per lb.; market dull.

BROMIDES.—Business has again been poor, but so far quoted prices are unchanged: ammonium, about 2s. 3d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE meets with limited business at unchanged prices, dealers offer at about 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d., and British make is listed from 1s. 2½d. per lb., for quantities, ex works.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is slightly easier, for duty-paid crystals are offering at 3s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Quite a good business is reported, and prices are being maintained in the region of 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., according to quantity.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. is steady but quiet at 1s. 10d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is dull at about 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is still unsteady, with the quoted price for ordinary quantities about 7s. 3d. per lb.; less for quantities to arrive.

HEXAMINE is steady and in demand for small lots; quoted at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is steady at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) has been in demand, with prices unchanged at 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £41 10s. per ton. net.

METHYL SALICYLATE is offered in 50 lb. carboys at about 1s. 4½d. per lb., but most business of any size would be at a slightly cheaper rate.

METHYL SULPHONAL is easy as quoted at 15s. 9d. per lb., and less would be taken for quantities.

MILK SUGAR.—Dealers' prices are unchanged: German, B.P., 64s. to 65s. 6d.; finest Dutch, B.P., £8s. to 70s. per cwt., in cases.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is steady, but in no great demand at about 1s. 9d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN in one-cwt. parcels is offered at about 3s. 11d. per lb.; smaller parcels at about 4s. per lb.; market rather quiet.

PAZNAZONE is steady but quiet, with dealers quoting from 5s. 1½d. to 6s. per lb., according to quantity.

PARNOLPHTHALEIN has been in better request, with prices ready at about 4s. to 4s. 1d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Competition continues severe for limited business. In two-cwt. drums, 6½d.; in one-cwt. drums, 6½d. per lb.; small lots, 7d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is neglected; dealers quote from 5s. 3d. per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID has slightly advanced, dealers offering cwt. lots of crystals at 6s. 3d. per lb.

RESORCIN is slightly higher this week at from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Dealers are offering five-cwt. lots at about 1s. 3d. per lb., with little business moving. British makers' prices competitive; technical, 10½d. per lb., ex works.

SALOL is steady at 3s. 3d. per lb., on a quiet market.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—A fair business is being done, mostly at cut prices: quoted from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is cheaper, with dealers offering at 10s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—The limited business is suffering from keen competition, and quoted prices are unchanged: crystals, 1s. 10d. per lb.; powder, 1s. 9d. per lb.

SULPHONAL is offered at about 10s. 9d. per lb. on a very dull market.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *levis* in kegs is quoted at about 2s. 8½d. per lb.; small parcels, up to 2s. 11d. per lb.; business is poor.

TARTAR EMETIC is quoted at about 1s. 10d. per lb. for B.P., and at 11½d. per lb. for technical, 43/44 per cent., to arrive.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—A fair amount of business of limited size is reported, with prices of foreign keeping up to last week's rates of 11½d. to 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for quantities.

TERPIN HYDRATE is listed at about 1s. 8d. per lb., with very little inquiry.

THYMOL.—Fine white, B.P., in one-cwt. lots, is quoted at about 12s. per lb.; market rather quiet.

VANILLIN.—Competition is keen here at about 20s. to 22s. per lb., according to quantity.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty are the following:—Acetone fermentations, £1,912; alum hydroxide, £219; butanol, £1,636; cellulose acetate £109; formic acid, £232; glycerophosphates, £106; guaiacol carbonate, £138; hydroquinone, £308; magnesium hydroxide, £267; metaldehyde, £406; oxalic acid crystals, £119; potassium bromide, £337; pyrogallol acid, £133; quinine ethyl carbonate, £283; rhodol, £234; sodium bromide, £137; sodium salicylate, £139; undescribed chemicals, £1,860.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, June 9.

The lack of important business is predominant this week. Orders are confined to small spot business at very competitive prices. The coal-mining dispute is now having a marked effect both on the demand and transit of industrial chemicals.

ACETIC ACID continues unchanged and very quiet: 80 per cent. technical, £37; 80 per cent. pure, £38 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £55 10s., in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE has fallen off in demand, but prices for B.G.S. in drums is fairly steady at about £30 per ton, ex wharf.

ALUM on spot is slow in moving off: quoted at about £3 15s. per ton, in casks; cheaper prices for forward delivery.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) has been in fair request in small lots on spot, with prices competitive in the region of 1s. 1½d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent. in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; cheaper prices for contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—Grey galvanising is steady, with very little business moving; spot, £22 per ton, in casks; cheaper to arrive.

ARSENIC.—There seems to be a rather more regular business in white Cornish, chiefly on the basis of £13 10s. per ton, f.o.r. mines, and the American quotation was reported a little firmer at 3½ cents per lb. Stocks of calcium arsenate are said to be gradually reduced due to an improved demand, and some suggest that this may make for a more active demand for arsenic near the autumn.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (99/100 per cent. prime white crystals).—Prices for spot parcels are steady at about £10 10s. per ton, in casks; cheaper for forward delivery.

BARYTES has been slower, but prices quoted by dealers are steady at £3 7s. 6d. to £5 15s. per ton, according to quality and quantity.

COPPER SULPHATE.—In consequence of keen competition for export certain concessions are reported to have been made in some quarters to under £24 f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent., but makers, as a rule, still quote £24 to £24 10s. per ton; business has been quiet.

CREAM OF TARTAR has met with fair business of small size: quoted from 76s. to 77s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for quantities.

EPSOM SALT.—Commercial quality has been very slow; spot parcels are offered at about £5 5s. per ton, in bags; cheaper prices for forward delivery.

FORMALDEHYDE remains very dull, with 40 per cent. by volume quoted close up to £40 per ton, ex wharf.

GLAUBER'S SALT is dull, with commercial quality in single bags quoted at about £3 15s. per ton; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate is slightly cheaper: spot, brown, £41; white, about £42 15s. per ton; red lead, imported, £35 10s., c.i.f. London. Market steady. White lead, dry, £35 15s.; ground in oil, £36 15s., c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE is rather easier, with best brands of 30 per cent. Continental red seal at about £21 per ton, spot. Business has been much quieter; cheaper prices for quantities to arrive.

OXALIC ACID remains very dull, with spot lots at about 3½d. per lb.; offers are very free.

POTASH CAUSTIC has been slower during the last few weeks, and at the moment is hanging fire: spot, 88/92 per cent. solid, £27 10s. per ton, in drums; cheaper for contracts to arrive.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is unchanged, but business has been poor: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 10s. per ton, in casks; cheaper to arrive.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is steady, but business is falling off badly: crystals, 4d.; powder, 3½d. per lb., in kegs.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—The demand has not been so good of late, and competition is very severe: commercial quality, in drums, about 5½d. per lb.; small lots, up to 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN has been quiet of late, with yellow quoted spot and forward at about 7d. per lb., in casks.

SAL AMMONIAC is dull but fairly steady: dog-tooth crystals, £30; medium, £23; fine white crystals, £19 10s. per ton, in casks, spot; cheaper to arrive.

SODIUM ACETATE continues in short supply on spot at about £20 7s. 6d. per ton; July-August delivery is offered at lower rates.

SODIUM CHLORATE is slightly steadier, although business remains quiet. Quoted at about 3½d. per lb., in casks.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers' prices are well maintained, and business has been moderately good in small lots. Pea crystals, £15 to £15 7s. 6d. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial, lump, £9 per ton, in casks. British makers' prices for pure crystals for home consumers is £15 10s. per ton, delivered to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE remains very quiet in London, with 96 per cent. quoted at £13, and refined at £13 5s. per ton, f.o.r. docks. Liverpool prices 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRITE is dull but steady: 100 per cent. basis, £21 per ton, and 22s. per cwt., docks, London. Manchester prices more attractive.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is neglected: dealers offer 60 to 62 per cent. solid at £11 5s., and broken at £12 5s. per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR is in fair demand, and the market is quite steady. American crude, delivered Liverpool, is £5 17s. 6d. per ton, refined is £12 to £12 5s. for flowers, and £10 to £10 5s. for roll, delivered London warehouse.

ZINC PRODUCTS.—The tendency is rather firmer owing to a considerable advance in metal. In America the cost of zinc ores has moved up a good deal, and the supply being none too adequate accounts for the changed outlook. Zinc dust ranges from £42 to £48 10s., according to purity. Zinc ashes are called £15 10s. f.o.r. based on 70 per cent. Zinc oxide varies from about £40 to £45 per ton, as quoted by large makers.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Business, as is to be expected while the coal mining dispute continues, has been very poor. The market, however, keeps fairly steady. ANILINE oil is somewhat easier at about 6½d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid; quiet. ANILINE SALT continues to be listed by British makers at 7d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL has been very dull: quoted from 11½d. to 11½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOUOL is much quieter, but there has been no further drop in prices: 90's, commercial, 1s. 3½d.; pure, 2s. to 2s. 4d. per gallon, f.o.r. works. XYLOL is a dull item, and prices are unchanged: pure, 3s.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon, f.o.r. works. CARBOLIC ACID crystals remain quite neglected, with quantities at about 4½d. per lb., f.o.b. CRESYLIC ACID is offered at about 1s. 8d. per gallon, for 97 to 99 per cent. pale, but

any business would be at cheaper prices. CREOSOTE OIL is fairly steady, but not at all active: ex works, 6½d.; f.o.b., 7d. per gallon, in quantities. NAPHTHALENE remains flat: flakes, £14 7s. 6d.; powder, £12 5s.; crystals, £11 10s. per ton, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL in one-ton lots is steady at about £47, in drums, ex wharf, but quiet; cheaper prices for quantities. PYRIDINE is of little interest: quoted at about 17s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. PITCH is nominal as quoted at 72s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast; no business.

Fixed Oils, etc.

CONSIDERING the general industrial conditions, business has been quite good, and a number of items showing an advance in prices. Turpentine and linseed oil have improved. Coconut, cotton, rape, and soya bean oils are all very steady. ACID OILS remain quiet but steadier: coconut palm kernel, 40s.; groundnut, 37s.; soya, 33s. spot. CASTOR is quiet, with values unchanged: pharmaceutical, 50s.; first pressings, 45s.; second pressings, 42s. per cwt., in barrels on spot in not less than one-ton lots; cases, 4s. per cwt. extra; finest Italian is 73s. per cwt. in cases, ex wharf, London, and French medicinal 68s. COCONUT continues firm and fairly bright: deodorised, spot, 50s.; Ceylon, 46s., c.i.f.; Cochín, 50s., c.i.f. COTTON is firm at dearer rates, and business is better: deodorised, 49s.; common edible, 45s. 6d.; soapmaking, 45s. 6d.; crude, 42s., spot. GROUND-NUT continues firm: deodorised, spot, 55s.; crude Oriental, 47s., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is firm and dearer: deodorised, 49s. 6d.; crude, 47s. 6d., spot. PALM shows a slight advance on the week, and the market is steady; business fair; Lagos, 38s. 9d.; softs, 38s. 9d.; mediums, 39s.; hards, 39s. 9d.; bleached, 41s. 9d. spot. RAPE is firm and dearer: refined, about 55s.; crude, 53s. spot. SOYA is dearer on a firm market: deodorised, 47s. 6d.; crude, 44s., spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Prices are dearer on the week, with the market irregular, but with a firm tendency. On spot, 33s.; June, 32s.; July-August, 32s.; September-December, 32s. 4½d. Boiled oil, 33s. 6d. spot. Hull, on spot, to August, 32s. 6d.; September-December, 32s. 6d. OLIVE OIL is cheaper, B.P. in barrels offering at 5s. 10d. per gallon. TURPENTINE.—Prices moved upward again, due to continued heavy deliveries from warehouses here and much firmer American cable advices. The feature was the tightness of spot and early delivery partly owing to a covering demand, prices having spurted up to 69s. 9d. for spot, but the latest reports from America are slightly easier, and the receipts of new crop spirit there are coming on a better scale, while more important shipments have been made to this side. June delivery is 67s. 3d., and July-December 60s. 3d. Last week deliveries amounted to 2,726 barrels, making an aggregate of 51,743 barrels since January 1. The stocks were 13,323 barrels, which, with the afloats, made the London visible supply 16,748 barrels, comparing with 23,181 barrels same date last year. Of RESIN the daily receipts in America were easily absorbed, and the market ruled very firm, stocks being very small here. C.i.f. quotations for American range from 21s. 4½d. to 25s. for the lower grades up to F.G. included, and 25s. 4½d. up to 29s. for the finer grades. Stiff rates are wanted for spot lots. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, is unchanged at about 67s. per cwt. on the spot.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—A distinctly quiet week of business is reported, but the tone continues fairly steady, although some items are weak as quoted. BENZOL is steady but rather quieter: crude 65s., 1s. 3½d.; standard motor, 1s. 8½d.; pure, 1s. 11½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL is dull, with prices unchanged: 890 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 950 gravity, £4 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Business has been very quiet: wax, about 3½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale remains dull, and is unsteady as quoted at £25 10s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. ports. PARAFFIN OILS continue very steady: American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d. ex tank, 7½d. buyer's barrels, filled free, and 11d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS.—Business very quiet, and quoted prices are unsteady: special No. 1, £28; No. 1, £26 7s. 6d.; No. 2, £24 7s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £23; No. 4 half-white, about £15 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are dull but fairly steady: 90 to 160, 1s. 4½d.; heavy 90 to 190, 1s. per gallon, f.o.r. works. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Business is poor, and quoted prices easy: white to snow white, £49 10s. to £57; amber and yellow, £17 17s. 6d. to £22 10s.; red vet, £15 7s. 6d.; dark stiff green, £13 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. LUBRICATING OILS are moving fairly well at unchanged prices: spot, pales, £11 to £25 7s. 6d.; reds, £13 to £23 7s. 6d.; dark cylinders, £13 10s. to £34 5s.; filtered cylinders, £21 to £33 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex

wharf, London. SOLUBLE OIL and CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £29 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is steadier, with small spot lots in barrels at £15 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent.; cheaper for quantities.

German Yellow Prussiate Convention

As a result of prolonged negotiations, all the German manufacturers of yellow potassium prussiate have combined to form a convention. The "Industrie- und Handels-Zeitung" reports that this yellow potassium prussiate convention is now engaged in preliminary negotiations with foreign manufacturers, with a view to securing international agreements in order to safeguard German interests, particularly in view of the importance of this branch of German chemical production.

Dangerous Drugs Insurance

At a meeting of Lloyd's Underwriters' Association on June 7 a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that in policies on cargo written on or after July 1 the "Institute Dangerous Drugs Clause" shall be inserted, irrespective of the interest insured. This completes a course of action which was commenced last year, and is unique in that it represents the contribution of the Marine Insurance market towards assisting the Government to fulfil its obligations under the Opium Convention of 1912. The initial move in the campaign came from the Home Office, representations being made to the Institute of London Underwriters showing that it was possible to restrict the illegal importation of dangerous drugs by withholding the protection of insurance from those undertaking these illicit transactions. In consequence the first "Dangerous Drugs Clause" was drafted, which came into effect last September (*C. & D.*, September 12), and, owing to shortcomings discovered in practice, was amended in the following December. (*C. & D.*, December 12.) In its present form this clause provides that no claims shall be paid in respect of drugs to which the International Opium Convention of 1912 applies unless they are expressly declared as such in the policy, and that, together with other necessary details, proof of loss is accompanied by a licence, certificate or authorisation issued by the Government of the country to which the drugs are consigned, or, alternatively, by a licence or other authorisation from the Government of the country from which they are despatched. This is a very effective form of prohibiting the insurance of drugs illicitly imported, for while it does not prevent a policy being taken out, it effectively prevents the assured from collecting a claim, so that to all intents and purposes he is uninsured.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	June 2	June 9
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10½—12.10½	12.10½—12.11
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.42½—20.43½	20.43—20.44
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	150½—150½	159½—159½
Bulgaria	Lev. to £	25.22½	675—680	675—680
Calcutta	Per rup.	24d.	17½d.—17½d.	17½d.—17½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	875—890	910—925
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.43—18.46	18.36—18.39
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	386—391	391—393
Hong Kong	T.t. \$	—	27½d.—27½d.	27½d.—27½d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	126½—126½	131½—132
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	23½d.—23½d.	23½d.—23½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.22½	32.37—32.39	31.82—31.85
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.85½—4.86½	4.85½—4.86½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.86½—4.86½	4.86½—4.86½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	22.21—22.24	21.85—21.90
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	148½—149½	161½—162
Singapore	Per dol.	—	27½d.—27½d.	27½d.—27½d.
Sofia	—	—	675—680	675—680
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16½—18.17½	18.16½—18.17½
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.11—25.12	25.12½—25.13½
Vienna	Sh. to £	24.02	34.40—34.45	34.45—34.48
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	50*	50—52

* Nominal.

JAPANESE CAMPHOR.—The competition offered by producers of synthetic camphor in the United States has resulted in a lowering of the Japanese prices for the natural product. The Taiwan Bureau, referred to as the Monopoly Bureau of the Japanese Government, on May 1 made a 25 per cent. reduction in the prices to be paid to the camphor-producing syndicate for low-grade, medium and good crude camphor.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Our Most Valuable Asset

SIR,—A good many years' experience, both outside and inside the trade, has convinced me that chemists, led by the Pharmaceutical Society, are blindly throwing away their only valuable asset. For twenty years the Society have undoubtedly been putting all their money on poison-regulations for a win and curriculum for a place. A little cold calculation would soon convince any ordinary retailer that he never has made a farthing genuine profit out of the sale of poisons. Under the new Regulations, if he charges anything for personal worry, he is annually a very heavy loser by his monopoly. If the Council were to inform the Government departments concerned that as far as chemists are concerned they might have free trade in poisons to-morrow, and the sooner the better, the medical gentlemen who have now taken the place of the lawyers in our governmental system would probably be surprised, not to say staggered, but they would have learned the simple truth. But during this same period of muddle-headed policy there has been carried on by our leaders a most subtle propaganda to get us to substitute the title "pharmacist" for that of "chemist," until to-day wholesale houses, some trade journals, and all councillors scarcely ever use the old title. In a year or two the Institute of Chemistry will be able to prove by statistics that we have practically dropped the title "chemist," and the medical gentlemen who run the Government departments will be able to deprive us of it without any difficulty. And yet that title is undoubtedly the only return of any real monetary value which we get for our training and qualification. To the great general public the chemist is a scientific man, while the pharmacist is some sort of an agriculturist. When there is a distinct conspiracy abroad to deprive us of this valuable title we ought surely to use it for all we are worth. We ought to drop "druggist" and "pharmacist" entirely from ordinary use, eliminate them from labels, signboards and trade journals, and use the title "chemist" and nothing but "chemist."—Yours faithfully,

F. D. CHAMBERS.

Eastwood, Nottingham.

A Slight Difference

SIR,—It is not correct, as "Nonrun" states in the *C. & D.* of June 5 (p. 768), that I "suggested" pharmacists should ignore the regulations and carry on as before. What I said and am reported by you as saying was that, when legislation becomes unduly oppressive, there is always a risk of regulations being ignored, and that it was "conceivable" a time might arrive when pharmacists would agree among themselves to carry on business in their accustomed professional manner, without troubling themselves unduly about regulations and restrictions. Further, I pointed out what could be done with proper organisation for defence, provided always that the Pharmaceutical Society should fail in its duty of protecting those who carry on the business of chemists and druggists.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN HUMPHREY.

London.

White Vaseline

SIR,—In the *C. & D.*, April 17, p. 572, appears the report of the annual business meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association. This states that Mr. Hamilton B. Young, M.P.S., said that white vaseline should never be used on a mucous membrane because there was always the possibility of its being slightly acid due to the bleaching process it undergoes. This statement is incorrect. The word "Vaseline" is our trade mark, and "White Vaseline" can only refer properly to our "Vaseline" white petroleum

jelly, as applied to this article. Our "Vaseline" white petroleum jelly is manufactured by a special process of filtration, which produces the white colour which is peculiar to it alone. No acid or other bleaching reagent is used in the process. There is a process in common use of bleaching petroleum jelly by use of sulphuric acid, and Mr. Young in error has associated it with our "Vaseline" petroleum jelly. In view of this error, which is damaging to our interests, as one of the commonest uses of "Vaseline" white petroleum jelly is on the mucous membrane, we trust you will give publicity to this letter.—Yours very truly,

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (CONS).

London, N.W.10.

Managers' Salaries

SIR,—In your issue of June 5 I notice you state, in reply to a correspondent, that a reasonable salary for a qualified manager would be £7 a week. In a previous issue you stated that, according to "Jay Mack," the gross profit of a chemist's business is 25 per cent. since the war. Now let us assume a business returning £3,000 per annum, gross profit £750 on a 25 per cent. basis:—

Expenses, manager (say)	£350
assistant	130
errand boy	30
rent and rates	90
advertising	25
lighting, cleaning, carriage, etc.	52
Total	£678

leaving the sum of £72 for the owner of the business. A manager could not run a business taking £3,000 per annum single-handed, and the expenses set forth above I regard (from a knowledge of the trade) as extremely moderate. Now a business returning £3,000 per annum would be worth at least £1,500 as prices go to-day. This money, invested in Corporation stock, giving no worry whatever and quite safe, would yield £75 per annum, or more than if invested in a business. A glance through your columns will show that 90 per cent. of the businesses advertised for sale are returning less, and the bulk of them far less, than £3,000 per annum. Where, then, is the money to come from to pay £7 a week to a manager? Perhaps some of your readers can throw some light upon this enigma.—Yours truly,

LANCASHIRE (7/6).

Delegates' Meetings

SIR,—"Xrayser III" says: "Have delegates' meetings by all means, but don't entrust such meetings with statutory powers" (*C. & D.*, June 5, p. 753). But in such a case a delegates' meeting would only be able to pass resolutions to which the delegates would be unable to give any practical effect, and they would have to content themselves with forwarding their views to the Council in the hope that some notice might be taken of them. This, of course, is open to any branch, or indeed to any individual member at present, so that under such circumstances a delegates' meeting would seem to be unnecessary, and a mere multiplication of meetings. It is true, as "Xrayser III" says, that the recent strike shows us to what lengths the undue possession of power by delegates may lead a whole body; but if we compare matters closely, are we not already in a very similar position as members of the Society? The members of the Council hold seats and form a body which is closely analogous to that of a meeting of delegates holding power to issue instructions to, and to form the policy of, the general body of members; and it is not difficult to call to mind more than one occasion on which the Council have acted in a contrary manner to the expressed views of the ordinary members, although originally elected by them. What greater danger could there be in granting statutory powers to a meeting of elected delegates? It is argued that electors can vote against and prevent the return of any member of the Council; while this is so, owing to the method of retirement it is impossible to get a complete change, and new members are always in a minority. When anything is done by the Council which is not exactly palatable to the electorate, we are always told

that something dreadful will happen to us, or it is inferred that something is going on behind the scenes to undermine our position if we do not agree. If this is the case, then as voting members we should be informed of what is the true state of affairs; the meetings of the branches are to all intents confidential meetings, and a statement could well be made for the information of members only. By far the best suggestion put forward yet is that of holding the delegates' meeting in London on the same day as the annual general meeting.—Faithfully yours,

SEMI-LONDONER. (5/6).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

X-Ray Instruction

Information is required as to where instruction can be obtained in x-ray manipulation, and whether there are examinations which have to be passed for the purpose of obtaining certificates of competence.—*R. C. T.* (17/4).

Walker's Matches

Looking through an old volume of the *C. & D.* the other day I came across the following entries from the day book of John Walker, the Stockton-on-Tees chemist who invented lucifer matches:—

Die Saturni, Apr. 7, 1827.

No. 30, Mr. Hixon.

Sulphurata Hyperoxygenata. Friction 100, 1s. 2d.

Tin case 2d.

Die Vener, Sept. 7, 1827.

Friction Lights 84, 10d.

Tin, 2d.

The day book was exhibited at the Franco-British Exhibition held in London in 1908.—*Tis* (9/6).

Instruments at Pompeii

The illustration of the ancient surgical instruments found at Pompeii, accompanying the article by Mr. John D. Marshall on "A Tour in India" (*C. & D.*, June 5, p. 757), is very interesting, especially to anyone who, like myself, has been fortunate to visit the Naples museum. Many of these instruments are, as Mr. Marshall says, quite up to date, and embody ideas which have been considered modern inventions. Lancets, probes, forceps, surgical needles, male and female catheters, are all shown; a trocar for dropsy, a forceps for crushing small calculi, and, most wonderful of all, some uterine dilators. These latter are of the tri- and quadri-valvular types, and the tri-valvular one is given a special note in the catalogue, as it is made on a pattern which had previously been considered quite modern, operating by means of a single screw, the turning of which opens all three valves gradually and evenly.—*Napoli* (7/6).

Life Harder To-day

A chemist's life must have been easier in many ways in the days that Mr. Shenstone writes about (*C. & D.*, April 10, p. 523). Whatever the modern chemist may have gained in shorter hours of opening is more than countered by the increased worry of business due to the many Acts and Regulations we are saddled with. In Mr. Shenstone's early days he notes that prices were almost stable; this must have been a great blessing, as to-day one never knows from one week to another what the prices are going to be, either of drugs or patents, and it is a constant strain to keep in touch with all the fluctuations. Further, stock is continually changing—due to the perpetual introduction of new lines and the change in fashion, so that one has to be always watching to see that one does not get out of date. There are not the same opportunities now to develop a side-line to an extent that is worth while, as the system of mass-production adopted in up-to-date factories leaves little opening to a small man to be a serious competitor, so that there is not much chance of the retail pharmacist acquiring a competency sufficient to retire on.—*Harnessed* (12/4).

Legal Queries

C. A. S. (1/6).—The exemption of entire drugs from stamp duties when recommended for ailments only applies to medicines sold by qualified persons or persons holding a medicine licence.

R. M. G. (22/5).—The use of a name that has been registered as a trade-mark for the pastilles is a claim of proprietary rights, and neutralises the effect of disclosing the formula of the article.

B. I. C. (7/6).—The mixture to which you refer contains heroin, hydrochloride 1 in 1,750, and therefore does not come within the Dangerous Drugs Acts at present. Enter in the prescription book in the usual manner for ordinary medicines containing poison.

Ards (29/5).—Medicine tumblers are not used as measures for the purposes of retail trade. The usual shape of the medicine tumbler makes it unsuitable for fine measurements, and we do not think the authorities would affix the official stamp to such an article.

M. P. (17/5) has indentured apprentices who receive "£50 over four years" as remuneration. Must they be insured under the National Insurance scheme? [As the apprentices receive a money payment they must be insured under the combined Health and Pensions Insurance scheme and also under the Unemployment Insurance scheme. Any of them may apply for exemption upon the ground that he is "ordinarily and mainly dependent for his livelihood upon some other person"; but even if exemption be granted "M. P." will have to pay the employer's share of the contributions.]

A. J. F. (27/5) asks if it is permissible for him to supply a hairdresser with spirit of chloroform which is intended to be used in the making of hair lotions, with the design apparently of evading spirit duty. [If the spirit of chloroform has been made with duty-paid spirit on which no rebate of the duty has been or is intended to be claimed, there is no restriction on the purposes for which it may be supplied. Assuming that rebate of the duty has been or is intended to be claimed, the supply for the purpose named will only be permissible if the spirit of chloroform fulfils the requirements which the Commissioners of Customs and Excise prescribe to constitute the chloroform a recognised medical preparation.]

F. P. (21/5) has taken a three years' lease of some premises at a yearly rent of £100. No premium was paid, and "F. P." was given an option to purchase the premises for £2,000. For preparing the lease the lessor's solicitor has charged "F. P." £20 5s. If this charge is too high, how can he recover the amount overpaid? [The correct charge appears to be £11 5s., apart from any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. We do not understand how the fees can amount to the sum charged, and suggest that "F. P." should ask the solicitor for a statement showing in detail how the total was arrived at. If the charge proves to be excessive "F. P." could, we consider, recover the excess payment in the County Court.]

Appreciations

The *C. & D.* is a very fine journal, and, apart from the business and educative quality, I thoroughly enjoy reading it, and look forward every week to its arrival.—*O. J.* (16/4).

L. J. W. (2/2), who presented a friend in the United States with a subscription to the *C. & D.* for 1926, sends us his friend's acknowledgment: "Thank you very much for the *C. & D.* It is very much appreciated. When I finish a number I take it to the store and it goes the rounds there in the various departments." *L. J. W.* adds: "My advice to all friends in the drug trade is give a *C. & D.* subscription for birthday and Christmas present to friends in the trade."

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

H. B. S. (23/4).—RESISTANCE VALUES OF SODIUM CHLORIDE IN WATER for use as standard resistances in "wireless" must be ascertained by direct determination, as they cannot be computed, and, moreover, are affected by so many extraneous conditions, such as temperature, presence of impurities, including dissolved gases, and changing value due to solvent action upon container. The equivalent conductivity (Λ) of a solution is expressed as the conductivity in reciprocal ohms (mhos) of one gram equivalent of solid electrolyte when in solution between electrodes 1 cm. apart (the gram equivalent of sodium chloride being 58.454 grams). The specific conductance (κ_{18}) is determined experimentally (usually at 18° C.) and from this Λ , the equivalent conductance, can be computed, being equal to $\frac{\kappa}{\eta}$, where η is the number of gram

equivalents in 1 c.c. of solution (normal solutions = 1,000 η). The following table gives the specific conductances of solutions of sodium chloride for different concentration from saturation to infinite dilution at 18° C. The equivalent conductance (Λ) is computed by dividing the specific conductance by the number of gram equivalents per c.c. (η) or per litre (1,000 η):—

Strength of solution	Specific conductance (κ_{18})
Saturated (about 1 in 3)	0.2161
1 in 10	0.1211
1 in 1,000	0.0744
1 in 10,000	0.00925
1 in 100,000	0.001023
1 in 1,000,000	0.0001073
1 in 10,000,000 (representing infinite dilution)	0.00001097

It is obvious that the specific conductance will approach that for pure conductivity water (which is 10^{-6} ohms per centimetre), or one megohm per centimetre distance between electrodes. With electrodes one-quarter cm. square (= $\frac{1}{16}$ standard size) the resistance should be 16 megohms per cm. length between the electrodes. It will be seen that 1 in 1,000,000 sodium chloride solution has a conductance of 10^{-4} ohms per centimetre. This is equal to a resistance of about 160,000 ohms with electrodes $\frac{1}{4}$ cm. in area at a distance of 1 cm. in solution containing one part per million of sodium chloride. Hence salt solutions with silver electrodes $\frac{1}{4}$ cm. apart intended to act as resistances of 6,000 ohms, 10,000 ohms, 500,000 ohms, and one megohm, will consist of exceedingly dilute solutions. Moreover, as the specific conductance of solutions changes considerably with temperature for any dilute salt intended to act as a standard resistance this must be found by actual determination under the exact conditions at which it will be employed. Hence the use of liquid resistances is practically precluded and is quite inaccurate compared with the standard resistances made of carbonised thread.

Matthew (3/5).—"ANILINE ACID SOLUTION" used by waste-paper merchants consists of a saturated solution of aniline salt, e.g. aniline hydrochloride; acidified with hydrochloric acid. This gives a yellow coloration with the lignin of wood pulp, but the test with phloroglucinol and hydrochloric acid is much more distinct. We do not know of an aniline acid which turns paper containing wood pulp black.

A. B. C. (7/5).—BIOLOGICAL BOOKS suitable for commencing the study of biology with particular reference to physiology are: T. G. Phillip's "Fundamentals of Organic and Biological Chemistry (8s. 6d.); T. R. Parsons' "Fundamentals of Bio-Chemistry in Relation to Human Physiology" (10s. 6d.), and R. H. A. Plimmer's "Practical Organic and Bio-Chemistry" (21s.).

Arionian (23/5).—The question of what is best to do in case of water in a cellar from a spring of water is one for the advice of a builder. The source of the water requires to be traced and when found the water directed into the sewer by the nearest route.

W. S. (12/5).—According to the British Pharmaceutical Codex apiol is an etherial extract from which the ether is distilled. Ol. apii petroselini is an oil distilled from parsley, said to contain apiol—a stearophene. This accounts for the difference in price of the two articles. There appear to be several forms of apiol. The one usually employed is a greenish fluid, but the oil is pale yellow.

J. W. W. (18/5).—VERONAL DEATHS.—The following are the official records of deaths from veronal in England and Wales during the last six available years:—

Year	Negligence or accident	Suicide
1918	9	3
1919	4	2
1920	6	3
1921	3	5
1922	3	3
1923	5	3

E. P. J. (19/5).—BIG GALL in cattle is distension of the gall bladder, and may arise from a variety of causes, such as obstruction of the bile duct, due to foreign bodies (parasites) or structural changes. Find out the cause if possible. Give a moderate dose of aloes, calomel and gamboge, followed by daily doses of nitro-hydrochloric acid, with gentian, calamus, taraxacum or chamomile. Epsom salts and other cholagogues may be given if the trouble does not diminish.

F. P. (20/5).—ACETYLENE PURIFICATION.—The most used methods for purifying acetylene are by (1) acagine, consisting of bleaching powder with 15 per cent. of lead chromate, and (2) puratylene, a mixture of bleaching powder with calcium chloride and calcium hydroxide. It would be better to ascertain from the makers whose acetylene generator you employ what is the correct purifying agent for their apparatus.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," June 15, 1876

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting

The annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society have now quite settled down into that normal condition of dullness from which a few years ago they were aroused for a little while by the co-operative and poisons battles. The thirty-fifth annual meeting will hardly leave behind any historical reminiscence, and we should simply abuse our readers' patience if we reported the proceedings at any length. ... The president, Mr. T. H. Hills, read a short address, in which he urged attendance at evening meetings, early closing, apprentices to be 16, if not 17, years of age, and to have passed their Preliminary examination before entering upon shop work, and students to endeavour to get six or twelve months at some good school of pharmacy. A few words in reference to the Hanbury Memorial concluded this laconic address. The report was taken as read, and then Mr. Atkins, of Salisbury, who was the favourite candidate for the seat on the council vacated by Mr. Sutton's retirement, took his preliminary canter by moving the adoption of the said report. Mr. Atkins is an interesting speaker, fluent, facile, and thoughtful, though perhaps a little too much given to wax earnest and serious over matters where earnestness and seriousness are almost out of place. The crime, for instance, of those chemists who "are indifferent to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" was enlarged upon so solemnly as to cause the few who had virtuously attended that meeting to feel themselves of the very elect, and perhaps too exaltedly thankful that they were not as those unworthy druggists described by Mr. Atkins "who do not come to our meetings, who scarcely read our literature, who complain of us, and yet do not put their shoulders to the wheel and try to do it better." Mr. Atkins was the chief advocate of the separation of the Preliminary examination from the duties of the pharmaceutical examiners, and the conduct of it by the College of Preceptors. This has been done, and still Mr. Atkins is not happy. He desires, if we understand him rightly, to see chemists eliminated in every way, even as local secretaries, from participation in the examination proceedings. This may be the perfection of theory, but it seems to be a matter rather worthy of a Laputan Council than one deserving the attention of men with actual duties facing them.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Food: Laws Affecting Sale.—Since articles of food are "goods," their sale is subject to the usual rules of law prescribed by the Sale of Goods Act, 1893. If a person buys an article of food, without himself selecting the specific article, it is presumed that he relies upon the seller's skill and judgment, with the result that there is an implied condition that the food shall be wholesome and fit for human consumption. But, if the buyer makes his own selection, the maxim *caveat emptor* applies, and no warranty as to the suitability of the food is implied in the contract as against an innocent seller. If the circumstances are such that a buyer has a right of action against the seller under the Sale of Goods Act, the damages awarded may include any penalty which the buyer has been ordered to pay under a penal statute prescribing a particular standard of quality for the food-stuff in question. There are, in addition, a number of other statutes which, although they have no special application to food, affect the sale of food in common with other goods. For example, the Shops Acts (q.v.) prescribe the hours during which it is legal to keep shops open for the sale of goods, and the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 (q.v.) prevents the misuse of trade-marks in connection with the sale of goods and the application of false written descriptions as to the quantity, weight, place of origin, mode of manufacture, composition or nature of goods sold or offered for sale. It is also an offence under that statute falsely to represent that an article is the subject of a patent. Under the Public Health Acts (q.v.) wide powers are given to local authorities to search for and condemn unsound foodstuffs and to prosecute the persons upon whose premises they are found. Many Acts of Parliament have been passed which regulate the preparation and sale of particular articles of food. The Sale of Tea Act, 1922, for instance, requires that, unless sold in quantities of less than 2 oz., tea must be sold by net weight in ounces or pounds and in packets bearing a declaration as to the true net weight. Similarly, the Bread Acts, 1822, 1836 and 1922, control the manufacture of bread and the manner in which it may be sold. Standards of quality and other important provisions regarding butter and margarine are prescribed by the Margarine Act, 1887, the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, and the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907. Milk and condensed milk are amongst the other articles of food in respect of which special legislation exists, and in this connection mention must also be made of alcoholic liquors which are "food" in the legal sense of the word. The laws to prevent the adulteration of food by the admixture of foreign substances or the abstraction of ingredients are embodied, for the most part, in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and are dealt with fully under that heading.

Food Preservatives and Colourings.—In 1901 a Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the use of preservatives and colouring matters in food sat for twenty-six days and examined seventy-eight witnesses. The conclusions arrived at were summarised in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, II, 1901, p. 880, and again in 1924 (II, 642), when they were printed side by side with the findings of a second Departmental Committee which had been instructed to cover the same ground as the earlier one. The chief point of difference between the two reports in respect of preservatives sanctioned is that in 1901 boric acid and salicylic acid were to have been allowed, while in 1924 sulphur dioxide (officially including sulphites) and benzoic acid (officially including benzoates) were selected for recognition. Regulations suggested by the latter report were issued on August 4, 1925 (S.R. & O., 1925, No. 775); they

come into operation on fixed dates ranging from January 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928. From the full summary given in the C. & D., II, 1925, p. 329, the following outline is taken:—

In the taking of samples and their analysis the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, apply; other clauses of the Regulations, however, provide: "Where an officer of Customs and Excise takes a sample for the purpose of analysis he shall send the sample or a portion thereof to the Government chemist, and either the officer or the Government chemist shall send a portion of the sample to the importer. In any proceedings under these Regulations the certificate of the Government chemist or the public analyst, as the case may be, of the result of the chemical examination of a sample shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated unless the defendant requires that the person who made the examination be called as a witness."

No cream which contains any thickening substance is to be imported for sale into England or Wales. Certain portions of the Milk and Cream Regulations made in 1912 and 1917 and of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, are revoked by the present Regulations. The provision of the new Regulations prohibiting preservatives, colouring or thickening substances in articles of food, and certain provisions as to labelling, are not to apply in the case of articles for export or re-export. Part I of the Regulations contains the following definitions, among others:—

"Preservative" means any substance which is capable of inhibiting, retarding or arresting the process of fermentation, acidification, or other decomposition of food or of masking any of the evidences of putrefaction; but does not include common salt (sodium chloride), saltpetre (sodium or potassium nitrate), sugars, acetic acid or vinegar, alcohol or potable spirits, herbs, hop extract, spices and essential oils used for flavouring purposes or any substance added to food by the process of curing known as smoking. "Thickening substance" means sucrose of lime, gelatin, starch paste or any other substance which when added to cream is capable of increasing its viscosity, but does not include cane or beet sugar. Percentages shall be calculated by weight.

The first Schedule includes the following limits (by weight): Non-alcoholic wine (if labelled in accordance with the Second Schedule), 2,000 parts of benzoic acid per million; other non-alcoholic wines, cordials and fruit juices, either 350 parts of sulphur dioxide or 600 parts of benzoic acid per million; gelatin, 1,000 parts of sulphur dioxide per million; sweetened mineral waters, either 70 parts of sulphur dioxide or 120 parts of benzoic acid per million; brewed ginger beer, 120 parts of benzoic acid per million. Compounds of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead and zinc may not be added to articles of food, nor may gamboge nor certain coal-tar colours.

Foods, Infants' and Invalids'.—Excluding human milk, infants' foods are generally humanised cows' milk or a preparation the basis of which is dried milk. Cows' milk is occasionally given to a healthy infant without modification. This is known as Budin's method. The milk is sterilised at 212° F. for forty minutes, and then given in small quantities, the exact amount given being controlled by regular weighing of the infant. Humanised cows' milk is made on a large scale by several dairy companies, the process being, as a rule, to dilute the milk with an equal quantity of water, and, by a centrifuge, separate it into two parts, one of which contains all the fat, but only half the other ingredients. The requisite amount of sugar is then added. The preparation of small quantities is on similar lines. The cows' milk (preferably Grade A) is allowed to stand until the cream has separated. This is then removed and the milk is diluted with water, lime water, or barley water, a small quantity of the separated cream and some sugar of milk being added. Purely starchy foods are useful after the age of nine months. The infants' normal diet is also frequently augmented by extract of malt, eggs, fruit juice, and other vitamin-containing preparations. Invalid foods may be divided into seven categories: (1) Protein preparations, of which the undigested type are mostly obtained from casein and the digested are peptone preparations; (2) fat preparations, as represented by oil emulsions; (3) vitamin preparations, which are obtained from or contain cod-liver oil, yeast, fruit juice, etc.; (4) meats, in the form of extracts, juices and jellies; (5) wines, such as sherry and

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

port, with or without meat, peptones, iron, quinine, and other medicinal substances; (6) carbohydrate preparations, such as extract of malt; (7) mixed preparations.

Foods, Packed, Storing.—The necessity of storing foods in a dry place where the temperature will be moderate and constant makes it inadvisable as a rule to keep them in a cellar, on a floor, or on shelves near the ceiling. It is desirable that each kind of food—e.g., meat extracts, jellies, infant foods—should be stored in the same place and that the various sizes should be kept together. New stock should be placed at the rear to ensure the latter being sold first.

Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations.—See Animals' Diseases Acts.

Force Majeure.—Commercial and other contracts sometimes contain a clause exempting a party from liability in the event of his being prevented by *force majeure* from fulfilling his part of the bargain. *Force majeure* is intended to cover any circumstances which make it impossible for the party setting up the plea to carry out his contractual obligations. Although the expression has no clear legal significance, judicial interpretations indicate that *force majeure* can be pleaded successfully only when the fulfilment of the contract is frustrated by the happening of some event over which the party concerned has no control. The occurrence of circumstances which merely make it exceedingly costly, difficult or inconvenient to execute the contract does not constitute *force majeure* of which the Courts will take cognizance.

Forceps, Varieties.—The forceps used in surgery resemble a pair of scissors, but instead of cutting edges these parts are either flat or serrated, and are known by the purpose for which they are generally used—e.g., artery, dressing, sinus. Dental forceps vary in shape according to the position of the tooth on which they are to be used. Dissecting, splinter and epilation forceps, or tweezers, are made of springy metal, v-shaped, with the tips more or less pointed. The outer sides are usually fluted, as this prevents the fingers slipping during manipulation.

Foreign Goods, Marking.—Under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, section 16, and the Merchandise Marks Act, 1891, section 1, powers are conferred on the Customs department to detain:—

(a) any imported goods to which are applied marks or descriptions that are misleading as to the character, composition, or origin of the goods.

(b) Any imported goods of foreign manufacture bearing a name or trade mark which is, or purports to be, the name or trade mark of any manufacturer of, or dealer in, goods of the same description in the United Kingdom, and is not accompanied by a definite indication of the country of origin of the goods.

Imported goods bearing no marks, or marks which do not fall within the foregoing categories, are not required to bear an indication of the country in which they were produced or manufactured.

There is at present before Parliament legislation entitled Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Bill, which proposes considerably to increase the compulsory marking of foreign merchandise. Under this measure individual articles will be dealt with by Advisory Committees, who will, if they deem it desirable in the interests of British trade, recommend the manner in which the marking of imported goods shall be enforced.

Foreign Goods Samples.—One of the branches of the Department of Overseas Trade is for the collection of foreign samples and catalogues from all parts of the world. This is done with the collaboration of the diplomatic, consular and commercial officers overseas, and samples of goods that are being sold in any market, with full particulars of the wholesale and retail prices charged, are obtained. To supplement this work the Department collects foreign catalogues, and any *bona-fide* manufacturing exporter who wishes to obtain information concerning foreign goods similar to his own, and the prices

at which they are offered, can examine the collection of catalogues at Old Queen Street. Last year 5,427 persons inspected the samples, 10,247 samples were lent, 16,621 catalogues were lent, 41 exhibitions were held in the provinces, and 1,064 commercial inquiries were received. The samples include soaps and toilet preparations from almost every market in the world.

Forgery.—In the Forgery Act, 1913, which consolidates most of the earlier statutes relating to forgery, the offence is defined as "the making of a false document in order that it may be used as genuine." A document is false if the whole or any material part of it purports to be made by or on behalf of a person who did not make it nor authorise its making, or if any material alteration has been made in a document which was originally genuine. It is also forgery to counterfeit certain seals, dies and stamps. If committed with intent to defraud, it is a felony punishable with penal servitude for life to forge a will or other testamentary document, a deed or bond, and certain official documents, seals and dies. Shorter terms of penal servitude are prescribed for forging certain other documents, and in less serious cases the offence is a misdemeanour.

Formaldehyde, Medicinal Uses.—In dispensing prescriptions containing formaldehyde, it is customary to read 1 per cent. "Solution of Formalin" as 1 part of commercial formalin mixed with 99 parts of water, whereas 1 per cent. "Solution of Formaldehyde" is regarded as relating to a solution containing 1 per cent. of true formaldehyde (H.CHO), or two and a half times as much as the first-named. It is customary to use liquor formaldehydi saponatus, B.P.; or formaldehyde soap solution (synonymous with lysoform) for disinfection of surgical instruments and also for treatment of wounds, a 2 per cent. solution being sufficient for general purposes (this is equivalent to 0.2 per cent. formalin solution or 0.08 per cent. real formaldehyde). Formaldehyde tablets are a favourite method of throat medication, each representing about $\frac{1}{2}$ minim of formalin. Formaldehyde gargle, B.P.C., is a 1 in 500 dilution of formaldehyde solution. Caution is necessary in the use of stronger formaldehyde solutions. Formalin solution 2 per cent. (0.8 per cent. formaldehyde) is used as a paint or spray in diphtheria. For insect-bites one part of formalin diluted with four parts of water may be applied. For killing flies, a 5 per cent. solution of formalin is placed in saucers. For inhalation in phthisis Martindale recommends 1 per cent. commercial formalin in 90 per cent. alcohol (without chloroform) in a Burney Yeo inhaler. This is to replace stronger formalin and chloroform solutions in alcohol, which are too irritating for prolonged inhalation. A glycerin pigment containing one part of formalin to three of glycerin has been used in ringworm or for painting malignant growths (lupus, etc.).

Formaldehyde Solutions, Strength.—The strength of formaldehyde solutions is often tested by the s.g. In the following table by W. A. Davis the s.g. are taken at 60° F., and the percentages by volume give the number of grams of formaldehyde in 100 c.c. of the solution.

S.G.	% by wt.	% by volume	S.G.	% by wt.	% by volume
1.0025	1	1.0	1.056	21	22.2
1.005	2	2.0	1.059	22	23.3
1.0075	3	3.0	1.062	23	24.4
1.01	4	4.0	1.064	24	25.5
1.0125	5	5.0	1.067	25	26.7
1.015	6	6.1	1.07	26	27.8
1.0175	7	7.1	1.073	27	29.0
1.02	8	8.2	1.076	28	30.1
1.0225	9	9.2	1.079	29	31.3
1.025	10	10.25	1.083	30	32.5
1.0275	11	11.30	1.087	31	33.7
1.03	12	12.4	1.092	32	34.9
1.0325	13	13.4	1.096	33	36.2
1.035	14	14.5	1.100	34	37.4
1.038	15	15.6	1.104	35	38.6
1.041	16	16.6	1.109	36	39.9
1.044	17	17.75	1.113	37	41.2
1.047	18	18.8	1.117	38	42.5
1.05	19	19.9	1.121	39	43.7
1.053	20	21.1	1.125	40	45.0

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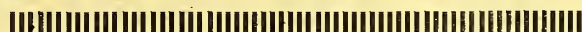
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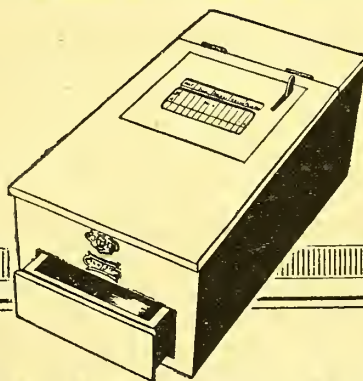
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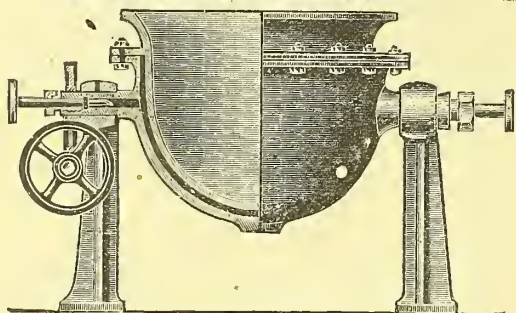
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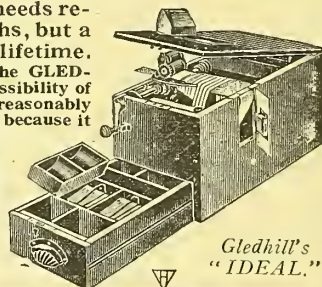
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3.—ILFORD.—Old-established Pharmacist's Business in densely-populated area; returns average £20 per week; good living accommodation and excellent scope for energetic proprietor; 3 years' lease, with option of purchasing leasehold property, with 68 years to run; rental 25s. per week exclusive; price for quick sale, £700. (50)

4.—LANCS. (Seaside Resort).—High-class Perfumery and Toilet Business, established 10 years; single-fronted shop, good window; well fitted and enclosed; depth of shop, which is fitted throughout with oak, 40 ft.; good stock room, large yard at rear, with goods entrance; lease, 3 years; rental, £225 p.a.; returns average £40 p.w.; fullest investigation welcomed; further particulars on application. (43)

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8.—LIVERPOOL.—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Family Business, with valuable Proprietary in connection therewith; returns over £2,000 at approximately 62% gross profit; premises are held on lease, of which 12 years is to run at a rental of £180 p.a., rising to £200, with possibility of renewal for further period. Full particulars will be sent on application. (51)

9.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently-established Cash Pharmacy, with Kodak Agency; average takings £14 a week, which can be considerably increased by energetic qualified man; lock-up shop, rent 8s. per week; price for goodwill and fixtures, £275; stock to suit purchaser. (36)

10.—SURREY.—£750 will be accepted for Drug Store; established 20 years; double-fronted shop, with room at rear, well fitted and stocked; lease will be granted at rental of £78 p.a.; returns, £1,000 p.a.; all ready money; good scope for qualified man. (27)

11.—LONDON, W.—Small Retail Business, newly established; lock-up shop; stock approximately £275; fixtures and fittings, £80; returns average £1,000 a year, with scope for considerable increase; for immediate sale £400 will be accepted. (53)

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14.—SOUTH DEVON.—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £34 per week; rent, £90 per annum; lease to be arranged; double-fronted shop, well fitted, and house with 7 rooms, side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450, or near offer. (15)

15.—BRADFORD.—Retail Cash Dispensing Business, in main shopping centre, rebuilt in modern style 1923, frontage of 6 windows and 2 large mirrors, mahogany fitted; average returns, £50 per week; rent, £360 per annum; premises on lease, of which 5 years is to run; Kodak Agency; stock, £750. (58)

16.—YORKS.—Cash Business in main road in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted; £90 to £120 per annum; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agency; dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill £450, stock and fixtures at valuation. (17)

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9.—LONDON, S.W.—Sound Light Cash Retail, with Photo. and N.H.I., in good position; returns over £1,000, under indifferent management; plenty of scope; very convenient house and shop; on lease; low rental; price £750.

10.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Drug Stores, with Kodak Agency; returns, over £20 a week, under manager; main road position; good house, low rent, on lease; price £600.

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HULL.—For Sale, Drug Store; good-class populous district; close to park; no opposition; splendid opening for qualified Chemist; 6-roomed house, in good repair, recently painted and decorated, bath (hot and cold); property and fixtures, nearest offer £900; stock at valuation. Park Drug Store, Park Road, Hull, Yorks.

LONDON, E.—Drug Store, in thickly populated working-class district; corner shop, 5-roomed house, electric light throughout; fair stock; rent 26s. weekly; good opening for N.H.I.; no opposition; returns, £750, has done treble; established 20 years; in present hands 14 years; good reason for disposal; books kept by C.A. 120/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Recently opened Business in rapidly-growing residential suburb for disposal; good prospects; well fitted and stocked at cost of £1,200; vendor will be willing to let half purchase price remain in business for some years with keen young pharmacist capable of developing the business. Apply 118/26, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Good-class Pharmacy in commanding position in growing suburb; lock-up shop; rent £75, on long lease; first year's returns £1,400 at good profits; Kodak Agency; no N.H.I. at present; reasonable offer, or part payment entertained, as owner has other interests; banker's reference must accompany application. 115/1, Office of this Paper.

MANSFIELD.—Owing to death sound Chemist Business for Sale, situated in a thickly populated district; large double-fronted shop; nice house; motor garage; N.H.I.; Kodak; stock, fixtures at valuation; goodwill; banker's references or solicitors. Apply Twidale, Chemist, Newgate Lane, Mansfield.

MIDLANDS.—Branch Shop in town near Nottingham; corner premises, with living accommodation; Kodak Agency; rent, £45 10s. a year, inclusive; taking £30 a week, and N.H.I. net profit about a third (chartered accountant's figures); price, £1,000. 85/817, Office of this Paper.

NEAR MANCHESTER.—Sound, old-established, well-fitted and stocked Business, with Photography; corner shop, in densely populated district, with excellent living accommodation; electric light throughout; lease can be arranged; immediate opportunity, with sound prospects, for any energetic pharmacist desiring same; giving up business through ill health; price, £825 for quick sale. 120/34, Office of this Paper.

NORTH MIDLANDS.—Old-established Dispensing, Light Retail and Photographic, with Wine Licence; beautifully fitted D.F. shop; dry basement, private yard; six rooms above shop; gas and electric; nice class cash trade, showing good profits; long lease, low rent; full details to genuine enquiries; about £1,550. 120/17, Office of this Paper.

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OXFORD.—Prescribing and small Retail; rent 11s.; turnover £30 to £35; no side lines; £800, or nearest; good position. 111/8, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—J. R. Mackavoy, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury, having purchased a larger business, wishes to dispose of the above; price, with property, about £1,400 cash, or valuation terms; splendid opportunity of a comfortable business; no opposition; view at any time.

WEST RIDING.—Old-established middle-class Business; turnover £2,500, under manager; Wine Licence; attractive windows, mahogany fixtures; large stock; price, stock, fixtures and goodwill, £2,000 cash; no opposition. "D. M.," 119/4, Office of this Paper.

A SPLENDID opportunity occurs for a man (or firm) of enterprise to secure an elegant well-stocked Pharmacy in one of the busiest shopping thoroughfares in London; only recently established, but the nucleus of a big business is undoubtedly here; there is an enormous reservoir of potential customers, with great scope for N.H.I. Dispensing and Photographic; 20½ years' lease; moderate price. Will far-seeing business gentlemen please write for further particulars to "Proprietor," 120/100, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS for Sale, large city West of England; double frontage, corner position; heavy panel; very low rent and rates; long lease; turnover can be greatly increased with personal attention; price, £290, plus stock at valuation. 85/821, Office of this Paper.

CHEMISTS-OPTICIANS; Private Limited Company; established; main street; double-fronted shop; good house; well fitted and stocked; Medicated Wine Licence; Nyall Agency; N.H.I., 230 May; Optical N.H.I. growing; rent £175 and rates; trade mark and branded specialities; also Branch Drug Stores, good house, in populous district; ripe for qualified; rent £70 and rates; joint returns, September to May 25, £58 weekly; stocks, £1,150; fittings, fixtures, and utensils, £600 net cash; nearest offer to £2,000 accepted for complete transfer; Drug Store separate price, £350. Full details from Tildesley, Ltd., Middlesbrough.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—In pleasant suburb of Manchester; good Middle-class Cash Business, with Kodak Agency, offered for sale; situated among 1,500 houses, with no immediate opposition; excellent reasons for sale. For full particulars, apply 120/35, Office of this Paper.

LIGHT Retail and Drug Store; lock-up; £480, or near offer, including stock, fixtures (modern, in oak), and long lease; on Essex Coast; cash takings now about £12 weekly; until recently neglected; in right hands returns could soon be doubled; great scope; only cash buyers need apply; valid reason for disposal. "Statim," 117/38, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Chemist in main street, Burnley, for Sale; premises are freehold, including shop and 4-roomed warehouse at rear; will be sold as a going concern, or building can be had separately and stock taken over at a fair valuation. For particulars apply 40 Westgate, Burnley.

POPULAR Sussex Seaside Health Resort.—Good-class, old-established Business for Sale; same hands many years; not extensive, but capable of considerable increase by addition of Photography and N.H. Insurance, etc.; exceptional living accommodation (house might be entirely let off); long lease; low rental. "Pharmacist," 118/14, Office of this Paper.

SMART little Country Pharmacy for Sale; no opposition; well stocked and fitted; lock-up shop; not opening Sundays or half-days; present turnover above £1,100 at good prices; would be greatly increased by Chemist living on premises, which can be purchased now or later; price for stock, fittings, goodwill and 17 years' lease, £800; rent 13s. 6d. per week; owner going abroad; no agents. 115/24, Office of this Paper.

TO assist any young Pharmacist who is desirous of acquiring a Pharmacy at a very moderate price, the advertiser will, to an approved purchaser, allow him (or her) to take over free of any rent for 12 months. Full details only at interview. 85/824, Office of this Paper.

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UNOPPOSED Light Retail and Dispensing Business in beautiful village in North Wales; very low rent. Apply "Landwor," c/o Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

BUSINESS wanted in good London suburb; cash available about £1,500. Kindly give details of returns, lease, rent, etc., to "Chemist," 24 Melbourne Road, Ilford.

SOUTH Coast, preferably Brighton or Hove district; good-class Family, Retail and Dispensing. Replies treated with every confidence; banker's reference if desired. 117/24, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

NEW Shop; rising middle-class neighbourhood; corner position; no opposition; very suitable for good-class Chemist; large town, Cheshire district; price £1,550; freehold; excellent house; good mortgage arranged. Apply Brown & Sanders, 67 Dale Street, Liverpool.

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TO Let, Old Southgate, splendid Lock-up Shops in excellent locality; only three left; suitable for Grocer or Chemist; rent from £100 per annum on lease. Apply Edmondsons, Ltd., 1 Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill (Phone: Mountview 5231), or on the Estate, High Street, Old Southgate.

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LONDON Manufacturer of highest class Face Creams, attractively put up and packed and selling at a moderate price, are open to appoint Wholesale Houses or individuals of the highest standing as District Buying Agents throughout the British Isles; only those who are thoroughly competent, pushing, have the entrée to the best buyers, and are thoroughly experienced in the handling of high-class products need apply; fullest particulars required. 84/810, Office of this Paper.

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PARTNERSHIP wanted in good-class Retail Business by Pharmacist of experience, ability and initiative; age 35; sole control branch last 7 years; ambitious; capital £500; sound knowledge Dispensing, Photographics, Window-dressing, Buying and Counter; not afraid of work; references given and required. 119/18, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED man, age 31, energetic, ambitious, expert Window-dresser, would like to take active Partnership (or Managership) in a good Chemist's Business or firm where real first-class services are required; invest about £350; every letter answered; strictest confidence throughout. 119/16, Office of this Paper.

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BIRMINGHAM.—Junior Assistant for good-class suburban business; 21 to 26 years of age; good Dispenser. Full particulars by letter. A. F. Goode, Ph.C., Erdington, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; unqualified; must have a knowledge of Photography (developing and printing) and accustomed to N.H.I. Dispensing. State salary required to H. M. Tranmer, 42 High Street, Smethwick, Birmingham.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified; gentlemanly; aged 26-40; obliging; good Counterman; capable keeping retail books; permanency; state full details and salary; comfortable berth. Apply first by letter. "Salus," 11 Clarence Square, Brighton.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Wanted, qualified Junior, permanency (or Locum), for good-class country business; easy hours. Give full particulars in first letter re experience, height, and salary required to W. H. Stones, 56 Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

COVENTRY.—Smart unqualified Assistant required immediately; accurate Dispenser and quick Counterman; state salary required and when disengaged; references required. W. H. Green, 28 Earl Street, Coventry.

DEVON.—Wanted, a qualified Resident Manager for good-class, old-established Seaside Pharmacy. Full particulars as to age, height, salary required, if married or single, scope of experience with references, when disengaged, portrait if to hand. "Ph.Ch.," c/o G.P.O., Exeter.

EAST COAST.—Assistant (male) required shortly for the season; select health resort; light post; no developing and printing to do; abstainer preferred; references must be undeniable. Please state full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo. 117/50, Office of this Paper.

CHICHESTER.—Capable Assistant for good-class business, competent to dress Counters and Windows, with knowledge of Photography; progressive salary offered, with commission, to suitable man; outdoors. State age, height, references, and fullest particulars in first letter to Horton, Chemist, Chichester.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—About June 26, Junior, three weeks during holidays; Counter; hours, 10 a.m.-7.30 p.m.; no Sunday work; good reference. Outdoor terms to T. L. Drabble, Southtown.

ILFD.—Unqualified Assistant, about 24, for good-class business, with Photography, as soon as possible; kindly give full details of age, experience, height, wage, etc. "Chemist," 23 Cranbrook Road, Ilford. Phone, 0579 Ilford.

LEICESTER.—Qualified Manager wanted; must be thoroughly experienced and reliable; state age, experience, and salary required; no accommodation. Wands, Ltd., Leicester.

LIVERPOOL.—Qualified Manager, accustomed to good Family and Dispensing business; lock-up branch; must have first-class references. Apply, G. H. Cole, Chemist, Blundellsands, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Qualified lady or gentleman for cash business; Counter, Dispensing; knowledge of Photography. Full particulars to 119/28, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Young qualified Manager, with first-class references, for modern City Pharmacy; energetic and good Salesman; excellent prospects for a capable, business man. Fullest particulars and photo, if possible (returned), to P.C.B. 20/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Pharmacist required as Cover. State full particulars, age, experience, salary required. P.C.B. 19/37, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Assistant, unqualified, for small Retail; good salesman; no Sunday or holiday duty; salary and commission; state age, experience, and approximate salary required. Hankinson's, Ltd., 223 Ilford Lane, Ilford, E.

LONDON, N.W.6.—Smart Assistant (male) for N.H.I. and Counter. Robert R. Pratt, 94 Canterbury Road, N.W.6. Near Queen's Park Station (Bakerloo).

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, Assistant (male); unqualified; out-doors; Dispensing and Counter experience essential; permanency; personal interview preferred. C. A. Noble, 110 Mill Lane, West Hampstead.

MANCHESTER.—Smart Junior or Improver wanted for Counter, Dispensing and Window-dressing. Apply Colmans, Ltd., 161 Bury New Road, Manchester.

NORTH WALES.—Lady Pharmacist to manage branch in picturesque village; no opposition; pleasant surroundings. Apply "Ozone," c/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Ltd., Liverpool.

SOUTH DEVON.—Wanted, at once, Junior unqualified Assistant; male; one with all-round experience. Apply, with references and salary required (outdoor), to 117/22, Office of this Paper.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, S.W.1.—Assistant Dispenser (male) wanted from July 5 to September 11 inclusive; must have the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society; hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays about two hours every third; salary £4 10s. per week. Apply to the Chief Pharmacist.

A GOOD all-round unqualified Assistant wanted at once; must be a worker. Apply, with usual particulars in first letter, to Parsons, 7 Brockley Rise, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

A QUALIFIED Manager required for branch business in colliery district. Dispenser, Window Dresser, good stock-keeper, knowledge of D. and P. Full particulars, with photo, if convenient, to Giles & Sons, Chemists, Newport, Mon.

A VACANCY occurs for qualified Assistant Dispenser; must be accustomed to hospital dispensing. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, with copies of testimonials, to the Pharmacist, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, required; Agricultural experience essential; good prospects for industrious man, 22-26. Apply, stating usual particulars and references, to Bell, Chemist, Brigg.

ASSISTANT, not over 30; must have had experience in Dispensing, Window-dressing and Photography; good Counter-man essential. Full particulars to 85/827, Office of this Paper.

ATKINS & SON, Pharmacists, Salisbury, require an unqualified Junior Assistant, mostly for Counter work, but with knowledge of Dispensing and Photographic Sales. Photo and particulars of salary, references, etc., in first letter.

AT once, single, qualified Assistant, able to manage; working-class district; outdoors; permanency. State age, experience and salary required, etc., to G. A. Pickering & Son, Chemists, Royston, near Barnsley.

AT ONCE.—Smart, unqualified Assistant wanted; must be good Counterman and careful Dispenser. Send photo, references, age and full particulars to Tinker, Chemist, 238 Bolton Road, Pendleton, Manchester.

CAPABLE young man required to take charge of Drug Department; salary and commission average £5 per week, and a further percentage on net profit. Apply by letter, giving full particulars of experience, to Marshall Roberts, Ltd., Camden Town, London, N.W.1.

CHEMIST as Branch Manager required; East Lancashire district; house available over shop. State particulars of experience and salary required. 84/809, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER wanted for two weeks' Locum; one used to patients' filing cards preferred; hours 10-1 and 6-8.30; could sleep in if desired. Reply "Doctor," 55 Commercial Road, E.1.

HEPPELS, LTD., wanted a smart, Qualified Assistant, used to first-class West-End business; must be good Counterman; permanent and progressive position. Apply F. A. Ringer, 16 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

"HODDERS," Bristol, require the services of a Qualified Manager, preferably married, accustomed to brisk Retail, Dispensing, and Photography, for branch business in middle-class neighbourhood; living accommodation on premises, no garden; hours 8.30 to 7, one evening weekly, besides Saturday, 8, Wednesdays close 1; satisfactory references required. Apply Managing Director, Hoddors, Ltd., 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

HOLIDAY RELIEF.—Wanted, early in July for six weeks, Improver or young Junior. Particulars to Comyns, Chemist, Carshalton.

IMPROVER or Junior (just finished apprenticeship); must be willing to help in photo. dark-room; hours 8.30 to 7.30, Thursdays 1 p.m., Saturdays 9 p.m.; no Sunday duty. Full particulars, age, height, experience, salary required, when at liberty, to Molson, Chemist, Spalding.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver.—Smart, capable young man wanted immediately for quick light Counter work and Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, references, and salary required (outdoors), etc., to Cross & Co., Rexall Pharmacy, Redhill, Surrey.

JUNIOR Assistant. Dispensing, knowledge of Photography essential, wanted July 1 (indoors); state experience, salary, etc. Williams & Smith, 21 West Street, Horsham.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver wanted until end of September. Apply, with particulars of age, salary and references, Emslie, Chemist, Frinton-on-Sea.

JUNIOR Assistant at once, male. State age, experience, salary required and references; no Photography. Botting, Chemist, Sidwell Street, Exeter.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 20 years of age; must have had experience in Dispensing, Counter work, Window-dressing, and Photography; preference given to one who has passed the Preliminary Exam. Full particulars to 85/829, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate), age 20, required for Bronesbury district; Counter experience an advantage. Full particulars to 85/828, Office of this Paper.

LOCUMS wanted. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

LOCUM for one week only, commencing June 28; lady preferred but not essential. Particulars and references to Dutton, 1248 Ashton Old Road, Higher Openshaw, Manchester.

LOCUM, qualified, required for 3 weeks, July 5 to 24 inclusive, for good-class Dispensing and Retail Business. Apply, giving particulars of terms and references, to Charles Gilling, Chemist, Sunningdale, Ascot.

MANAGERSHIP.

A GOOD position as Branch Manager is open to a qualified Chemist, not over 30, who is well up in modern business methods and desires to secure a progressive position. Full particulars to 85/826, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER wanted for new branch opening shortly; permanency and good salary with commission for the right man; used to quick cash trade, N.H.I. and Photographic; house accommodation if required; please give fullest particulars age, height, salary, references and photo (to be returned). Vernon Thompson, Rexall Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

PART-TIME young unqualified Assistant; evenings; Dispensing and Counter. C. Breese, 119 Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.

PART-TIME Assistant (male) required for evenings, Saturday afternoons and occasional Sunday evenings. Please apply by letter, stating age, experience, time available and salary expected, to "C. B.," 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.1.

PHARMACIST wanted at once; must have a thorough knowledge of organisation and general branch management, and not afraid of hard work. 120/10, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, married, required for an Institution connected with National Health and Society Dispensing. Address, stating age, etc., 120/18, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager for high-class quick Counter and Dispensing Business; age 35-45; knowledge of Photography; must be smart and a keen Salesman; please give full details in first letter. Atkinson, Chemist, Westcliff-on-Sea.

QUALIFIED Lady Assistant wanted at once for two or three weeks for high-class suburban business near Manchester; please send full particulars as to terms and when at liberty. 117/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, single, for light retail and Dispensing business; permanency if satisfactory; good opening for young man anxious to make progress. 118/29, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, under 35, for middle-class business in West Riding of Yorks; good Window-dresser and smart Salesman. Particulars, references, and salary required to "D. M.," 119/400, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED male Assistant required for City business, Retail and Dispensing; London experience. Apply, with usual particulars, to P.C.B. 20/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED wanted by June 28 in town near Nottingham; Dispensing and Counter, with Kodak sales. Please state salary required to 85/816, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, for Harrogate, in first-class Family and Dispensing Business, a smart young Assistant, 23 to 25; a knowledge of Rexall, Photo. an advantage; must be good Stock-keeper and Window-dresser. Apply S. A. Sheard, Rexall Pharmacy, 9 Leeds Road, Harrogate.

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., Chemists, Burley Hill, Leeds, require the services of a few Qualified competent Assistants in their Yorkshire branches.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (male) wanted at once; good-class country business, Eastern Counties; Photography, some N.H.I., good Counterman; essentially a permanency for suitable man. State salary and references, 117/40, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (single) required immediately; splendid opening for young man with ambition. Reply, giving full particulars, also stating age, salary required, and when at liberty, 118/290, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant for three months; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, and Stock. Apply, with full particulars of experience, age, salary required (outdoor), and latest references, to J. H. Terrington, 23 High Street, Herne Bay.

WANTED, Dispenser, from July 9 to August 3; part-time work (average four hours daily). Apply by letter, stating references and terms, to the Hon. Secretary, South-Eastern Hospital for Children, Sydenham, S.E.26.

WANTED for fortnight June 25 to July 10, Junior or Improver, Stock and Dispensing (outdoors); state salary expected, travelling board and lodging paid (preference to one within easy rail journey). Knight & Son, Chemists, Wincanton, Somerset.

WANTED from the last week in June for seaside town, unqualified young lady, with good Photographic experience essential. Full details of salary, experience, references, and photo to Wyatts, 1 and 2 Pier Plain, Goring-on-Sea.

WANTED, Junior or Improver for light Retail and Dispensing. Please give full particulars in first letter. Litchfield, South Farnborough, Hants.

WANTED at once, Unqualified Lady Assistant for summer months, perhaps longer, Agricultural and Family Business; must be able to do books and general shop work. Give references, particulars and salary wanted. W. E. Howden, Chemist, Coldstream.

WANTED, Qualified Manager (male) of proved ability, age 25-35; good progressive salary with commission; splendid prospects for the right man, commencing £5 per week. Jones, Chemist, Guildford.

YOUNG Qualified Locum wanted for two weeks from June 14, with view to permanency. Apply at once by telephone. Richmond 0544, E. Morlon Turner, 101a High Street, Mortlake.

WHOLESALE.

ASSISTANT Works Manager or Foreman required by provincial firm of Manufacturing Chemists; must be accustomed to efficiently controlling staff of male and female labour; exceptional first-class references essential. State full details of previous employment, age, salary required. 120/16, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST for up-to-date progressive firm; experienced in Essences, Essential Oils, Colours, etc., for Confectionery and Aerated Water Trades; an unusual opportunity for ambitious Chemist with creative and organising ability; position offered has great possibilities. Forward full particulars, stating birthday, when disengaged, etc., in confidence, to 117/27, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Perfumers have position vacant for a young, energetic, practical Perfumer, to compound the cheaper lines of perfume, face creams, powders, etc; experience and good references necessary. Apply 84/807, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required by well-known firm to carry a unique Toilet Cream on commission only; must be active, energetic and with live connection; liberal terms and good sales backing; replies should state territory covered and give references. E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., 35 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted by Manufacturers of first-class special brand I.R. Hot Water Bottles, calling Retail Chemists, Ironmongers; commission basis; Northumberland, Durham, Birmingham, Midlands, South Wales and Thames Valley, all Yorkshire. 116/18, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH London and Suburbs.—Representative required, well introduced, to make sales; Surgical Dressings and Sundries; using own car an advantage. Write fully, in confidence, 84/806, Office of this Paper.

SURGICAL Instrument business in provinces; young man as Salesman; one trained in Druggist Sundries or Chemist's shop might suit; good character indispensable. Reply, with full particulars (in confidence), 118/22, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted by leading Perfumery House for Wales; one with experience among Chemists and Perfumers in that district preferred; age not over 40; able to drive car. Write, giving full particulars, to 84/805, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, North Lancs., Westmorland and Cumberland; represent old-established Druggists' Sundries and Packed Goods House; commission basis. 84/811, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required for London by Hairdressers' Sundries House; must have connection with good-class Ladies' and Gents' Hairdressers. Apply N. Stecklyn & Sons, 30 Dean Street, Soho, W.1.

TRAVELLER wanted by City firm for calling on Chemists, Bakers and Confectioners in London and district; good opening for sound and pushing man. Applicants with best references only considered. Apply "R. S. T." 85/822, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, smart, progressive Man, aged about 30, who has had considerable experience in handling and developing sale of Proprietaries; must be able to take charge, under Principal, develop sales, give ideas for improvement, and have had similar experience previously; excellent prospects. State full particulars of experience and salary required in first letter. Apply "A. B. C." 85/818, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Salesman of good address with knowledge of Retail Chemists' trade; London area; salary and commission; state age, salary and experience. 84/808, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

ADEN.—Qualified Assistant required for Pharmacy; age about 30; preferably with previous experience in tropical countries; three years' agreement. Apply A/N, Allen & Hanbury Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.2.

INDIA.—Qualified Assistant wanted; unmarried; Rupees 375 monthly, with quarters or allowance; annual increment; passage paid; four years' agreement. Apply "EH/S," 85/819, Office of this Paper.

KOBE, JAPAN.—Qualified Assistant required for old-established British Pharmacy; age not exceeding 25; good-class experience essential; splendid prospects capable and energetic man; four years' agreement; salary first and second year £216, third and fourth year £252, board and residence provided, passage paid. Apply, with photo and testimonials, MH/Export S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., 7/12, Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

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A RELIABLE Assistant, middle-aged; disengaged; permanency desired; adaptable in any capacity; with first-class varied experience; active; smart Counterman; moderate wage. "Fair weather," 33 Lee Street, London, E.8.

A RELIABLE Assistant; Dispensing, Counter; good references, middle-aged; unqualified. "Statim," c/o Miss Drewry, Kingsbridge House, Bracebridge, Lincoln.

AFTERNOON appointment after July 7 required by lady Secretary-Dispenser; Hall qualification; Shorthand - Typing; Oxford Senior Honours; French, German. Hunt, 52 Bessborough Street, S.W.1.

AGE 28; as Manager of good working-class business near Ilford, with view to succession; highest references and capital available; confidence. 118/10, Office of this Paper.

A N Optician, own apparatus if required, desires post with a Pharmacist; excellent Salesman; some knowledge Pharmacy; low salary; splendid references. Write P.C.B., 20/3, Office of this Paper.

AS Manager; qualified; 28; married; capable; good Salesman; 14 years' experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photo., Windows; accustomed responsibility; excellent references; disengaged. Gregory, 337 Camden Road, N.7.

AS Manager or Locum; now disengaged; pre-war qualification; highly recommended. Write "Photo," 123 Bennerley Road, London, S.W.11.

AS Locum, relief, or part-time; quick Dispenser, brisk Counter, or management; 19 years' Drug House record; moderate terms. Write or wire, "Dependable," 229 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.15.

AS Locum; disengaged after June 20; excellent references; moderate salary. "Locum," c/o Mr. Hannam, Chemists, 217 Longborough Road, Leicester.

ASPIRIN.—Unqualified Assistant, married, age 26, requires situation; 8 years' experience, Dispensing, Window-dressing, Counter; highest references; London or Southend district preferred. 102 Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

ASSISTANT, deferred Botany (1), desires position for summer months or part-time; 4 years' experience abroad. Miller, 6 Evelyn Gardens, Kew Road, Richmond.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, good all-round experience, Photography, Dispensing, Belt and Truss Work, desires permanency. C. Drew, 9, Norfolk Road, Southampton.

ASSISTANT; competent Dispenser and Salesman; middle-aged, good references; unqualified. "Statim," c/o Mrs. Gibbs, Burton-by-Stonor, Lincoln.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, 21, London experience, Dispensing, Counter, etc., requires position high-class Yorkshire Pharmacy. 85/813, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified; temporary or permanent; good trade experience; would manage Drug Store, purchase entertained; good references. P.C.B. 19/28, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, Part I, obliging Counterman and experienced Dispenser, requires post in busy shop until October. 117/5, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (21), good Dispenser and energetic Salesman, with knowledge of Photography, requires situation. H. L., 63 Clinton Road, Bow.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, age 23, 7 years' experience, used to N.H.I. Dispensing, Photographic, good Prescriber, country and London experience, desires post in London or Wales; good references. 117/26, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 24; unqualified; 10 years' good experience, Dispensing, Counter and Photographic; good references. Groves, 6 Packington Street, Islington.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; middle-aged; 20 years' good all-round experience, (expert) Photographic trade; excellent references. "Drug," c/o 28 Bath Street, Cheltenham.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 27; Counter, Window-dressing, Photographic, Dispensing; references; Cardiff, Newport or near. 120/20, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED 21st inst., Qualified, experienced Locum; good Dispenser and accustomed N.H.I. "M.P.S.," c/o Mr. Atwell, Chemist, Boscombe.

DISPENSER.—Lady, Hall qualification, desires change of post; 9 years' experience, Institution and N.H.I.; part-time considered; Home Counties preferred. 117/32, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER desires permanent or Locum position, London area; first-class West-End experience, thoroughly reliable, hard worker, neat and quick; good references. Ashe, 10 Stonehouse Street, Clapham, S.W.4.

DISPENSER requires situation with a Doctor or Firm; reliable; good references; disengaged; accustomed to all kinds practice. 115/21, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER (Hall).—Experienced, qualified lady seeks post, preferably in London. Miss Flint, 38 Woodland Gardens, Aswell Hill, N.10.

DISPENSER (male); Locum or permanency; 16 years' experience; Doctor or firm of Chemists. "W. F.," 111L Sutton Trust, Chelsea, S.W.3.

EAST OR SOUTH COAST.—Qualified Chemist, 26, good references and experience, tall and well educated, seeks situation as Manager or Assistant in good-class business. 119/23, Office of this Paper.

HOSPITAL Dispenser; Locum; Qualified. Thomas Irving, 66 Rowland Road, Bham.

JUNIOR; tall; age 22; 4 years' good Dispensing and Counter experience. Apply "Quercus," 8 Arnside Road, Southport.

LADY, unqualified, desires situation in Southend or district, whole or part time, for a few months only; salary secondary consideration; 11 years' experience in Drug, Photographic and Toilet businesses; Window-dresser. Full particulars from "Pharmacist," c/o 114 West Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post anywhere; excellent experience, Bookkeeping, etc.; moderate salary; Hospital or Doctors. Farrow, Weymouth Hospital, Weymouth.

LADY Assistant; 8 years' experience, Counter, Photographic, Window-dressing; permanent or temporary. Davis, 2 Sheen Gate Mansions, E. Sheen.

LADY Assistant; unqualified; 8½ years' experience, Counter and Dispensing. Apply D. Farndon (Miss), 89 St. John's Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

LADY; young; unqualified; tall; 4 years' good-class experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photography, Stock; Coventry or Oxford preferred. Apply 119/40, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM open for July and August; excellent experience all branches; well recommended. "Seltona," 3 Lansdown Road, Lee, S.E.13.

LOCUM, with London and Midlands experience; open dates; July and August; sound references; reliable and trustworthy; highly recommended. Please reply "Slogas," 179 New North Road, N.1.

LOCUM.—Young Pharmacist (24), M.P.S., requires engagements this month; height, appearance, and address quite satisfactory; London and provincial experience, with excellent references; disengaged immediately. 120/4, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; 46; disengaged June 14; booking dates. "Salol," 298 Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged from July 19 onwards; capable; knowledge Photo. "Chemist," 32 Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

LOCUM; 47; thoroughly competent; few dates open; town or country; disengaged June 12. "Locum," 239 Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.

LOCUM; retired Chemist; 48; well recommended; active; disengaged June 10. "H. O. F.," Cotswold, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex.

LOCUM; disengaged till July 5; thoroughly experienced and reliable; good references; unqualified. Taylor, 2 Snelina Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

LOCUM; disengaged July 10; qualified; London experience. 120/22, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Chemist offers his services as Cover; all-round experience. P.C.B. 19/8, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Capable young Assistant requires situation; age 19; Dispensing and Counter; good references. Williams, 12 Carlisle Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6.

MANAGER; qualified; 39; tall; disengaged June 14; exceptional experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, Bnying and Accounts; good references. 120/1, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER desires change; London suburb preferred; accustomed to full control of good-class modern business; aged 40. Kindly give full details to "M.P.S.," 85/823, Office of this Paper.

NURSE-DISPENSER (Hall diploma) desires engagement with Doctor or in Institution; locum or permanent; London only. Stubington, 83 East Dulwich Grove, S.E.22.

PART II Student (22) requires situation as Locum from July 5 to August 7; London or near; good Dispensing and Counter experience. W. Vale, 16 Stockwell Park Road, S.W.9.

QUALIFIED, 23, of good appearance and address, good references, abstainer, seeks position in Hospital, Shop, or with Doctor; hours 9 till 12 a.m.; only until end of August; London district. D. Cooper, 25 Oakley Square, Mornington Crescent, London, N.W.

QUALIFIED, 34, single, seeks post as Assistant Manager or Cover; excellent references; London and provincial experience. 117/23, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, tall, good appearance, at present Managing, requires position in or near Manchester. Write 118/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (lady), accustomed to high-class Pharmacy, desires post; capable of taking charge; accurate Dispenser. 118/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady (23), energetic, with first-class Dispensing and Counter experience, well recommended, desires an engagement for the summer by the sea, from now till end of September. Griffiths, Meopham, Kent.

QUALIFIED; Part-time; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 7 onwards; Continental and West-End experience. Reply 120/39, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, 29, married, past Part I, thorough all-round experience, seeks permanency. "Rhei," 325 St. Ann's Road, Harringay, N.

UNQUALIFIED Lady Dispenser seeks light position with Doctor; 8 years' experience. 117/9, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 40; disengaged; excellent training; West-End experience; highest references; London or suburb. P.C.B. 19/240, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Lady, 24, thoroughly competent, reliable, 7 years' Dispensing, Counter, Photography experience (seaside and town), desires post summer months seaside; splendid references. "Gentian," 16 Willow Street, London, E.1.

UNQUALIFIED; age 25; London or suburbs; good Dispenser, Counterman, Photography; disengaged; permanent or temporary. Wellington, 41 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

WHOLESALE.

A **LIVE**, energetic Pharmacist, 30, will be open to engagement in July; 12 years' London experience in Wholesale, Retail representation Medical propaganda; car, owner-driver. Replies to 119/2, Office of this Paper.

A **DVERTISER** seeks position as Departmental or Works Manager; exceptional experience in the manufacture, production and sales of all Toilet, Perfumery, Soaps and Packed Goods for the home and export trade. "Ability" (P.C.B. 18/38), Office of this Paper.

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E **XPERT** Analyst with Laboratories will undertake Analytical control of Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations, the Analysis of Raw Materials for Manufacturing and Wholesale Houses, or carry out Research Work for Manufacturing Processes, and act as Consulting Chemist. P.C.B. 19/39, Office of this Paper.

G **ENTLEMAN**, successful representative first-class London and provincial experience, open for engagement at home or abroad, with leading house; Therapeutic expert; salary and expenses. P.C.B., 20/8, Office of this Paper.

M **AN**, age 19, had 4 years' in Laboratory of Soap and Perfumery Manufacturer; good worker. L. Gatehouse, 5 Brettell Street, London, S.E.17.

O **FFICE** Manager, owing to sale of business, seeks re-engagement; thoroughly experienced in controlling staff; accountancy and detailed work. P.C.B., 20/6, Office of this Paper.

Q **UALIFIED** Chemist, age 30, good experience all branches of Retail, requires position in Wholesale or as Representative. Apply 119/5, Office of this Paper.

R **EPRESENTATIVE** of proved ability desires additional Agency or full-time appointment; extensive connection, Chemists, Hairdressers, etc.; London (N. of Thames), Herts., and Beds.; proprietary articles preferred; highest references. P.C.B. 19/27, Office of this Paper.

R **EPRESENTATIVE** desires change; Chemists, Stores, Hairdressers connection, Southern Counties, South Midlands, and South Wales; age 27. 117/31, Office of this Paper.

R **EPRESENTATIVE** (on commission) requires additional one or two lines for representation in four Northern Counties; personal connection; own car. Replies to 85/814, Office of this Paper.

R **EPRESENTATIVE**, with good experience and connection among Doctors and Chemists in London, seeks appointment with first-rate house. Apply 118/20, Office of this Paper.

R **EPRESENTATIVE** open to engagement with firm of standing; first-class experience with Chemists and Doctors. 119/29, Office of this Paper.

R **EPRESENTATIVE**, extensive first-class connection with Chemists, Lancashire, Cheshire, seeks re-engagement with good house; salary, expenses and commission; or would enter into good Agencies on commission; excellent references; well educated and of gentlemanly address. Good, 62 Bishop Street, Manchester.

S **ALES**MAN; disengaged; connection Chemists, West-End and suburbs; highest references; good personality and address. P.C.B. 19/24, Office of this Paper.

S **TOCKKEEPER**.—Position as Stockkeeper or Storekeeper or Warehousman wanted by experienced man. Davies, Dolanog, Pensarn, Abergele.

W **ORKS** or Departmental Manager desires change; experienced Analyst, Bachelor of Science (Honours); Toilets, Drugs, etc.; expert works control, staff-economics, and labour-saving devices; thorough knowledge of chemical plant and automatic machines; highest references. Full details from P.C.B. 19/35, Office of this Paper.

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GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books and Students' Requisites.

ONE GROSS 1-oz. Glycerine Jelly Bottles with pure tin screw caps. James-McGlashan, 20 Bonaly Road, Edinburgh.

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